Auction Sales.

BY GILBERT & SAMPSON, GENERAL AUCTIONEERS.

Superior Second Hand and New FURNITURE AT AUCTION.

On Friday, June 20th, at 9 1-2 o'clock, We will sell at our Salesrooms, No. 66 Lake street, an assortment of Furniture, &c. ... Mahogany and Hair Cloth ... Chairs, Sofas, ... Marble Top Centre Tables ... Extension Dining Table and Chairs ... GILBERT & SAMPSON.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF CHICAGO. ...

RECEIVER'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE, AT The North Door of the Court House. We will sell on Wednesday, June 25th, at 10 O'clock, ... Also, the fee simple of, ... Lots ... Block ... Addition to Iowa City, in the State of Iowa. ... JOSEPH SAMPSON, Receiver. GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

BY S. NICKERSON, Nos. 222 & 224 Lake street, cor. Franklin. REGULAR SALES ON WEDNESDAY AND FRIDAY OF EACH WEEK THROUGHOUT THE SEASON. ... Clothing, ... Boots and Shoes, Straw Goods, Yankee Notions and Jewelry, in lots adapted to the country and city retail trade. Liberal cash advances made when required. ... S. NICKERSON, Auctioneer. Chicago, Aug. 22d, 1861.

AUCTION SALE OF DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING—By S. NICKERSON, ... Lake street, corner Franklin, on Monday, June 23d, ... Friday, June 27th, ... will be sold, Clothing, Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinets, and a general stock of Dry Goods, Yankee Notions, Furnishing Goods and Jewelry; also at Private Sale, Oil Cloth and Carpeting. S. NICKERSON, Auctioneer.

BOOTS, SHOES AND STRAW HATS AT AUCTION—By S. NICKERSON, ... Lake street, corner Franklin, on Tuesday, June 24, ... o'clock a. m., will be sold: 100 cases men's, boys' and youths' Boots; 28 cases women's and children's Boots and Shoes; 30 cases Leghorn, Straw and Palm Leaf Hats; 10 cases Shaker Bonnets and Hoods. S. NICKERSON, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING.—By S. NICKERSON, ... Lake street, corner of Franklin, on Monday, June 16, Wednesday, June 18, Friday, June 20, ... A. M. will be sold Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinets, ... Brown Linens, Prints, Ginghams and ... Goods, Brown and Bleached Sheeting, with a general stock of Dry Goods, Clothing, Jewelry, Hats and Caps, Furnishing Goods Undershirts and Drawers. Also at private sale, Oil Cloth and Carpeting. S. NICKERSON, Auct.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., GENERAL AUCTIONEERS, Office, No. 44—Salesrooms, Nos. 46, 48 & 50 Dearborn st., opposite Tremont House, Chicago, Ill.

Amusements.

McVICKER'S THEATRE. Madison street, between State and Dearborn. Doors open at 7½ o'clock; Curtain rises at ... FAREWELL BENEFIT and last appearance but one of the talented young Tragedian J. WILKES BOOTH, Whose masterly Delineations have been witnessed ... THIS NIGHT ONLY as CHARLES DE MOOR. FRIDAY EVENING, June 20, will be presented Schiller's great Tragedy of THE ROBBERS. Charles DeMoor.......J. WILKES BOOTH ... GRAND DANCE by MISS JENNIE HIGHT. To conclude with the excellent farce of TRYING IT ON. Saturday, last night of Mr. Booth.

WILLIAM TELL PIC-NIC. Clement's Garden, Cottage Grove. BY L. PELTIER AND FREDERICK MEISSNER, On Sunday, June 22d. Great Concert and Ball by Union Band. Amusements of all kinds and refreshments; also, in the evening Fire-works and a Balloon. Cars leave every ten minutes, corner State and Randolph street.

DAN RICE'S GREAT SHOW Will exhibit at corner of Michigan avenue and Randolph street, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, FRIDAY & SATURDAY, June 25th, 26th, 27th and 28th. DAN RICE HIMSELF, Will personally appear at Every Performance, Day and Night. Admission to Box, 25 cents; Reserved Seats, 50 cents; Children to Reserved Seats, 15 cents. SEATS FOR EVERYBODY.

VAAS & DEAN'S Light Guard Band, Office 67 South Clark Street, between Randolph and Lake streets, Chicago, Ill. MUSIC FURNISHED FOR PARADES, BALLS, CONCERTS, &c. Post Office Box 2683. A. J. VAAS, Leader. S. T. DEAN, ...

To Rent.

TO RENT—Cottage to Rent and Furniture for sale.—The Cottage No. 81 Van Buren street, to rent till May first, 1863, and Furniture ... Apply to J. W. TUTTLE, foot of State street.

TO RENT.—To rent cheap to a good tenant the first-class, three-story and basement, Brick House, No. ... Wabash avenue ... rooms, water closet, hot and cold water, &c. Possession given immediately. Inquire of C. H. RAY, Tribune Office.

TO RENT AND FOR SALE. PIANOS AND MELODEONS. Allowance made for hire if purchased. All kinds of instruments repaired. Tuning promptly attended to. I do not rent to go into the country. WM. R. PROSSER, 130 Clark street.

TO RENT—New and second-hand PIANOS. A large assortment of Pianos and Melodeons, wholesale and retail. Orders from abroad promptly attended to. W. W. KIMBALL, No. 99 Clark street.

Boarding.

A PLEASANT FRONT ROOM with good board, and a comfortable ... be found at 287 Washington street.

BOARDING—A large front room, furnished or unfurnished, to rent with board; also, accommodations for day boarders at 121 State street.

BOARDING—A front parlor and bedroom, suitable for a gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen. Also, room for a few day boarders at 75 Monroe street.

BOARDING.—Board, with pleasant front rooms, suitable for families or single gentlemen, may be obtained at 281 and 283 South Clark street, only a few moments walk from the Post Office or Court House. Day boarders can also be accommodated. Terms moderate.

BOARDING.—A very pleasant suit of front rooms (furnished) suitable for a gentleman and his wife. Also, rooms for single gentlemen, at 71 Wabash avenue, second house south of Randolph street.

General Notices.

O WRAP THE FLAG AROUND ME BOYS. O! wrap the flag around me, boys, To die were far more sweet, With freedom's starry emblem, boys, To be my winding sheet. New Song and Chorus, By R. STEWART TAYLOR. Price 25 cents. Sent by mail to and part of the country on receipt of marked price. Just published by ROOT & CADY, 95 Clark street, Chicago.

CITY BONDS.—We are paying the highest market price for CHICAGO CITY AND ILLINOIS BONDS. C. C. PARKS & CO., Bankers, No. 48 Lake street, corner of Dearborn.

GREAT CLOSING OUT SALE —OF— PAPER HANGINGS, AT E. RIGBY'S, 89 Randolph street.

MRS. ANDERSON, THE GREAT ... and Scientific Palmist, ... will remain in this city some months at No. 11 ... South ... where she can be consulted ... from the hours of 9 to 12 ... Wednesday ... FIFTY CENTS for Ladies ... DOLLAR for Gentlemen.

USE POWELL'S POLISH For Sewing Machines. 102 DEARBORN STREET.

Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XV. CHICAGO, SATURDAY, JUNE 21, 1862. NUMBER 294

CHICAGO TRIBUNE, DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY. Office, No. 51 Clark Street.

TERMS OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE:

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Additions to clubs may be made at any time at the same rate.

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Address "CHICAGO TRIBUNE," Chicago, Ill.

The Tribune.

SATURDAY, JUNE 21, 1862.

THE LIGHT OF A NEW DAY.

The morning is breaking, and the long night of the domination of Slavery in our National councils has ended. Legislation for Human Freedom has begun in the halls which for long years past have witnessed the shameful complicity of the Northern Doughface with the Negro Drivers and Breeders, in forging still stronger the fetters that bound Liberty to Human Chattelism. Yesterday President Lincoln put his signature to the Arnold-Lovejoy bill prohibiting Slavery in all the Territories. As fully passed the bill reads:

"To the end that Freedom may be and remain forever the fundamental law of the land in all places whatsoever, so far as it lies within the power or depends upon the action of the Government of the United States to make it so, therefore,

"*Be it enacted, &c.*, That from and after the passage of this act THERE SHALL BE NEITHER SLAVERY NOR INVOLUNTARY SERVITUDE IN ANY OF THE TERRITORIES OF THE UNITED STATES now existing, or which may at any time hereafter be formed or acquired by the United States, otherwise than in punishment of crimes whereof the party shall have been duly convicted."

Now indeed is "agitation" ended, for here is the whole question settled. It is worthy the best days of the Republic. It is worth blazoning on our country's banner "LIBERTY THE FUNDAMENTAL LAW OF THE LAND."

And yet this law is almost in the identical words of the act proposed by Mr. Jefferson in 1784. So it is not modern fanaticism, but we are returning all tardily to the grave wisdom of our fathers. The sin and its expiation are both in our age. Thank God and take courage, for the ultimate triumph of Human Liberty throughout the land is sure.

[From the Chicago Times, June 18th.]

A VICTORY OF GIGANTIC PROPORTIONS.

THE GREAT VOICE OF ILLINOIS FOR THE FEDERAL CONSTITUTION AS IT IS AND THE FEDERAL UNION AS IT WAS.

The City for the New Constitution by 900 Majority, and the State by 20,000.

THE FINAL OVERTHROW OF STUMPTAIL MONEY AND STUMPTAIL POLITICS.

Illinois Sets an Example for her Sister States.

The grandest victory for the Federal Constitution as it is and the Federal Union as it was which has been achieved since the war began, and the greatest victory for sound Democratic principles in State government which has ever been achieved on this continent, was achieved yesterday in the city of Chicago and in the State of Illinois.

On the question of the adoption of the new constitution, the majority in the city *for the new constitution* is

903!

and in the State it will probably reach, and may exceed

20,000!

It was a political issue—made so by the Republican leaders and by every Republican newspaper organ in the State. *The Democracy accepted the issue; BEHOLD THE RESULT.*

Illinois is to-day a Democratic State, more firmly, if possible, than she has ever been before. In this election she has opened the campaign of 1862. She has set an example for her sister States, only by following which can this war be brought to a successful close, the Federal constitution preserved, and the Federal Union restored. *As Illinois pronounced yesterday, so will she pronounce in November.* The faith she declared yesterday, she will cling to as a mariner clings to the last plank.

The above was the apostate Wentworth's blow in the secession *Times* the day after the election. The *farmers* had not been heard from. The back townships had not come in. The secession knaves supposed that their stumptail swindle had been swallowed by the people in the country as it had been by the unreflecting rabble in the city. But the rural districts have been heard from, and "BEHOLD THE RESULT!"

According to the secession organ, the question on the adoption of the Constitution was made a straight party contest. "It was a political issue, made so by the Republican papers. The Democracy accepted the issue; behold the result." This "Democratic measure" is defeated by five to ten thousand majority in the State, and when the soldiers' vote is added, it will be beaten by more than *thirty thousand!*

"Illinois in this election, has opened the campaign of 1862. She has set an example for her sister States, only by following which can this war be brought to a successful close." "As Illinois pronounced on Tuesday, so she will pronounce in November." "The faith she declared on Tuesday, she will cling to as a mariner clings to the last plank." Exactly. As she buried the secession constitution on Tuesday she will bury the secession party in November. It was truly "a victory of gigantic proportions."

ILLINOIS SAVED FROM THE GRASP OF TRAITORS.

Our dispatches this morning are conclusive; the traitors of Illinois and their infamous schemes are buried out of sight. To the delight and the surprise of every one here, counties in Southern Illinois that have always been strongly against us have given a majority against the swindle. Note the majorities in Washington and Perry, and in all of them, thus far, the falling off on the vote for Douglas is from twenty to a hundred per cent. The world, after all, does move.

The conspirators who stretched forth their profane hands, covered all over with secession slime, to destroy the organic law under which Illinois has attained the proud position of the fourth star in our glorious galaxy of States, have politically perished beneath the scorn of an indignant people. Let their names be handed down to posterity and become a hissing and a by-word among all honorable men. All honor to the honest, noble yeomanry of the State. They have saved us from ruin and everlasting infamy.

THE ELECTION IN EGYPT.

The tumble down in the majorities for the New Constitution in Egypt, as compared with the Democratic vote of 1860 will be exhibited by the following table of returns as far as heard from:

	For Constitution.	Ag'nst.	Douglas.
Alexander	269	....	574
Effingham	350	....	631
Jefferson	1,000	....	1,398
White	646	....	788
Franklin	500	....	1,163
Perry	....	107	452
Washington	....	120	778
Williamson	823	....	1,062
Jackson	730	....	1,241
Marion	....	118	857
Crawford	....	123	463

Here is a loss in eleven southern counties of nearly 6,000. Four of the above counties have actually given majorities against the swindle.

THE SOLDIERS WILL NOW BE VISITED.

The commissioners appointed by the secession but miscalled constitutional convention, to take the vote of the soldiers, on visiting the camps, found our brave boys indignant at the swindle that had been attempted, and hence Buckmaster and his associates skulked away, intending to disfranchise the army if they could carry the State without it. Now that the people have stamped the infamy with the black seal of reprobation, the soldiers will doubtless be called in to vote. The commissioners dare not brave the scorn that would follow their neglect to take the vote of the army. It will swell the majority by thousands.

THE PRESIDENT AND THE FRIENDS.

We commend to some historical painter the scene of the interview yesterday between President Lincoln and the Philadelphia Quakers, whose Brotherly Love includes men of all colors, and whose love of Liberty comes down to them from William Penn. Is it not worthy of immortality on canvass? Here, the President, weighted and worn with heavier responsibilities than ever before rested on mortal man, the redemption of the two races; the very existence of a great nation; the fate of the world's greatest experiment of government by the People; all under Providence placed to be swayed and moulded by his hands. There, the staid group in the quiet garb of their order, asking in the name of the Friends of Philadelphia and of the whole people, if the President of the United States is the Abraham Lincoln of '58, and if the utterances of the political campaign sprang from principles that may now to their fullest interpretation govern in the solution of our national troubles. If "the land must be all free or all slave," the Quaker deputation ask that it may be made "ALL FREE," and so ask the people. Let loyal and honest men thank God and take courage. The land will be "all free."

COL. J. B. TURCHIN.

The nomination of Col. J. B. Turchin, of the 19th Illinois (Chicago Zouaves), to a Brigadiership advances nominally to that post, one of the finest officers in the volunteer service, who has practically exercised such functions for several months past. If justice is done him his commission will have a date antecedent to the march on Bowling Green. A thorough soldier and disciplinarian his brigade has few equals in the army.

THE ELECTION.

Returns from 63 Counties.

The following are the majorities for and against the new constitution in sixty-three counties, compared with the majorities for and against Lincoln in the same counties in 1860:

Counties.	Constitution. For.	Constitution. Ag'st.	Presidential. Lincoln.	Presidential. Douglas.
Douglas	....	204	180	....
Sangamon	521	....	....	49
Macoupin	800	....	....	585
McLean	....	780	980	....
Brown	480	....	....	474
Menard	200	....	....	73
Morgan	500	....	..	117
Bond	....	415	8	....
Champagne	....	618	574	....
Livingston	....	600	836	....
Coles	....	108	28	....
Peoria	900	....	....	190
Macon	....	333	....	40
Jo Daviess	....	500	941	....
Effingham	350	....	....	631
Logan	....	850	208	....
Adams	800	....	....	454
Scott	250	....	....	299
St. Clair	....	1500	608	....
De Witt	....	81	243	....
Marshall	....	209	254	....
Stark	....	475	505	....
Putnam	....	107	385	....
Bureau	....	1500	2307	....
Kankakee	....	1600	1174	....
La Salle	....	1200	1053	....
De Kalb	....	1833	2084	....
Carroll	....	1150	1169	....
Du Page	....	1000	987	....
Rock Island	....	350	610	....
Mc Donough	200	....	11	....
Kane	....	2015	[illegible]	....
Will	....	300	704	....
Grundy	....	800	702	....
Warren	....	400	586	....
Whiteside	....	1800	1608	....
Boone	....	1200	1449	....
Fayette	450	....	....	618
Jefferson	1000	....	....	1398
Union*	1300	....	....	889
Cook	....	750	4743	....
Stephenson	....	708	883	....
Winnebago	....	2765	3067	....
Madison	257	....	61	....
Shelby	1000	....	....	1116
Mc Henry	....	1800	1589	....
Lake	....	1338	1429	....
Tazewell	78	....	180	....
Hancock	450	....	....	392
Pike	500	....	....	437
Alexander	269	....	....	574
Iroquois	....	500	464	....
White	646	....	....	788
Ogle	....	1900	1869	....
Franklin	500	....	....	1163
Perry	....	107	....	452
Washington	....	120	....	778
Williamson	823	....	....	1062
Jackson	730	....	....	1241
Jersey	460	....	....	381
Edgar	110	....	....	196
Crawford	....	123	....	463
Henderson	....	239	343	....
Sixty-three co's	13163	32657	36809	15402

* The combined vote of Douglas and Breckinridge in Union county showed a majority of 1,658 against Lincoln.

The majority against the constitution in sixty-three counties is 19,488. Lincoln's majority in the same counties in 1860 was 21,407. Difference 1,919. The forty counties to hear from gave Douglas 9,561. They will give less now. We think the majority against the swindle cannot be less than **10,000**, without the soldiers' vote; with it, say **20,000**.

Correction.

LEE CENTRE, June 20, 1862.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

I find in yesterday's issue that you give the Southern sympathisers the credit of 104 votes in this little town where we have a good graded school, and never had a grog shop in the town. I think you should have known better than to have given them that number if you had known the character of the town. Fifteen votes is the best that they could do in favor of the bogus concern to 114 against it.

When you find a large number of votes put down in favor of the new constitution in any town where they maintain good schools, you may know there is some mistake about it. Just compare the city of LaSalle with Galesburg, and Peoria with Rockford, and you will readily percieve where the good schools are. Look at the returns from this county, and you will see where they spend more money for whisky than they do for schools.

AN OLD SETTLER.

The Banner Town.

MORRIS, June 20, 1862.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

I see by your paper of to-day that the town of Marengo is "probably the banner town of the State." I think the little town of Nettle Creek in Grundy county, will beat it. The figures for Marengo are for the swindle, twenty-two; against the swindle, 349. In our town for the swindle, ONE; against the swindle, 117; although the majority is not so great, the proportion is much greater.

Gen. Blunt's Order Suppressing the Leavenworth Inquirer.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF KANSAS, FORT LEAVENWORTH, June 15, 1862.

1. Col. W. A. Barstow, 3d Wisconsin cavalry, provost marshal general, will immediately on receipt of this order, cause to be arrested and held in custody, one L. B. Taylor and his associates as editors and proprietors of a paper called the Leavenworth *Inquirer*, published in Leavenworth City, Kansas, and also take possession of and hold the office of the aforesaid *Inquirer*, and everything pertaining thereto, until further orders.

2. While it is the desire of this department not to infringe upon the rights of the press and the liberty of speech, so long as those privileges are legitimately exercised, yet, while the nation is pouring out its blood and treasure for the suppression of this unholy rebellion against the best government on earth, as its official representative, I cannot permit the emissaries of the so-called confederate government to give aid and comfort to the rebel cause with impunity, even though they may assume to do it under the false pretense of loyalty.

We are now engaged in a war of far greater magnitude and more important in its results, than any this world has ever before seen; a war not of our own choice, but forced upon us for the defense of our country and flag; and all persons who are permitted, through the public press or otherwise, to disseminate treason and encourage rebellion, be continual and systematic denunciations of the President and military authorities under his administration, and by being the apologists and sympathisers of traitors, are no less enemies, and much more dangerous to the welfare of the government, than the armed rebel force in the field, and must and shall be suppressed.

You will, therefore, in the exercise of your authority as provost marshal general, promptly arrest all parties who may be found either directly or indirectly plotting treason against the government of the United States and giving aid and comfort to its enemies.

JAMES G. BLUNT, Brig. Gen. Commanding.

The wheat crops in the country around about Alton are now being cut, and it is said the harvest is finer than it has been for years.

FROM CAIRO AND BELOW.

Gen. Lew. Wallace to Command at Memphis.

COL. SLACK'S RECENT ORDERS.

Preserving Peace and the Honor of the Flag.

RUMORED BATTLE AT VICKSBURG.

Where is Beauregard?

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, June 20, 1862.

We have received the following dispatch:

GAYOSO HOUSE, MEMPHIS, June 20, 1862, 8 a. m.—Gen. Lew. Wallace has taken up his quarters for the present at the Gayoso House. His command is in excellent condition. It is understood that Gen. Wallace will assume command of this post in a few days. Col. Slack yesterday issued the following order:

GENERAL ORDER NO. 4.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES, MEMPHIS, TENN., June 17th, 1862.

It being made known to these headquarters that there are parties within this command who have in their possession notes, bills and choses in action belonging to the loyal citizens of the United States. It is, therefore, required of all such parties to deliver to owners of said notes, bills and choses in action, upon demand; and upon the payment of such legitimate liens as the holder thereof may be entitled to, by virtue of the laws of the land, upon the party owning said claims proving his loyalty to the government of the United States, and that he, she, or they, have not been either directly or indirectly engaged in the rebel service.

By order of JAMES R. SLACK, Col. Commanding Post.

M. A. EVANS, A. A. A. Gen'l.

The provost marshal, John H. Gould, and Col. Slack, have also jointly promulgated a notice calculated to aid in the preservation of order in the city:

Section 1 makes it the duty of the guard to discover parties who may sell intoxicating liquors in defiance of the order. They will be arrested and punished. This applies to steamboats as well as tippling houses.

Section 2 protects citizens who may raise the Union flag over their houses, from insult. It authorizes the provost guard to shoot down any one attempting to remove a flag or insult the owner, or his premises.

Section 3 prohibits the carrying of firearms or other weapons, by other citizens than the city police.

Section 4 prohibits abandoned females from conversing with soldiers or walking upon the streets after sunset.

Those violating orders to be sent across the river at once, and not allowed to return.

Section 5 applies to a personage calling himself Capt. J. K. Lindsley, who, under color of duty, has lately committed depradations upon property of citizens. No orders have ever been issued to take the goods of private citizens, and they are called upon to report the next acts of this kind that justice may be done and the guilty punished.

The *Avalanche* of this morning has the following Southern news:

All machinery, engines, cars and operatives of the Ohio and Mississippi railroad, lately run off to Grenada, have been ordered to Meridian, Miss., the junction of the Jackson and Vicksburg with the Mobile and Ohio road, on which latter it is reported that Beauregard is stationed, but where, has not transpired.

To-day the last train on the Mississippi and Tennessee road will be run to Hernando, at which place all iron is to be torn up and sent further South.

An order has been issued to move off all the machinery to Trenton, Miss., about 103 miles from Grenada, on the Central Mississippi road, and the work was in progress.

There was some excitement at Hernando yesterday, growing out of the military in that place pressing horses of inhabitants.

A meeting of the Board of Aldermen held last night, determined to issue $100,000 change notes to meet the exigencies of the times.

The federal cavalry nabbed five of Jackson's cavalry not far from the city. Part of the gang had been burning cotton in Mississippi.

Gen. Lew Wallace's pickets also took a Memphis citizen named Hart, who was making his way from Grenada. A rumor is in circulation that there had been a terrific battle at Vicksburg, in which the confederate gunboat Arkansas sunk the federal war vessel Brooklyn, and now lies under the guns of the upper battery, while the lower one had been silenced by the federal fleet. The city was said to have been burnt to ashes. This is extremely improbable.

Over 400 rebel officers, soldiers and Memphis citizens took the oath of allegiance yesterday before the provost marshal. Two-thirds of the soldiers were from Tennessee, Missouri, Alabama and Mississippi regiments, but not natives of the States named.

The Union flag was raised in front of the Gayoso house, on Tuesday morning. Considerable hearty cheering celebrated the event.

The *Argus* this morning warns its readers to beware of northern sharpers and extortionists. It is said the sharpers have greatly reduced the price of goods since coming here.

The *Argus* of this morning gives an account of the execution of Andrews, a federal spy, who attempted to run off a locomotive from the confederates.

Gilmore, who was shot by Forrest last week, died on Tuesday. Forrest is still in custody. Deceased was a son of Addison Gilmore, a well known eastern railroad man.

LATER.

Since the above was written, Gen. Wallace assumed command of Memphis. One of his first official acts was the appointment of Messrs. A. D. Richardson of the New York *Tribune* and Thomas W. Knox of the New York *Herald* to supervise the Memphis *Argus* and exclude treasonable matter.

Among the articles of traffic brought by the Glendale this morning, from Memphis, were a considerable number of Memphis roughs, who on the passage, relieved passengers of their money and clothing. They were handed over to the provost marshal here for treatment.

In a narrative of the events preceding the occupation of Corinth, I learn that credit was given to the 5th Minnesota for a brilliant bayonet charge, which in reality belonged to the 8th Wisconsin, Col. Murphy. The information previously telegraphed was derived from Major Love of the 2nd Iowa cavalry.

Company A, Chicago light artillery is now stationed at Memphis.

ST. LOUIS, June 20.—A dispatch to the *Democrat* says it is definitely ascertained now that Grenada is being evacuated, and that Beauregard is stationed about ten miles south of Meridian, Miss., on the Mobile and Ohio railroad. He has about 25,000 men. The rebels are taking everything in the shape of railroad rolling stock with them, and it will be destroyed sooner than surrendered.

FROM THE SHENANDOAH.

GEN. SHIELD'S ARMY AT STRASBURG.

The Enemy Again Threatening an Advance.

WINCHESTER, June 17.—Advices from Front Royal state that Gen. Shields has succeeded in concentrating his army at Strasburg. His rear guard left Luray an hour before it was entered by Ewell's advancing column. It is believed Ewell now occupies Luray with a heavy force.

Arrivals to-night from Newmarket bring intelligence that Fremont was about advancing to Newmarket, seven miles south of Mount Jackson, opposite the gap in Massanutten mountains, through which a road leads to Luray.

Jackson is believed to have a large force of light troops in Harrisonburg, and another body at or near Port Republic.

Prisoners report that White's division of 1,500 were within supporting distance of Port Republic.

At the battle of Port Republic, the 7th Louisiana and 7th Indiana were opposed, at pistol range. The former left the field, having only thirty-six unhurt.

WINCHESTER, June 20.—A number of sick and wounded soldiers from Gen. Shield's command arrived here to-day, it is stated they are to be sent forward to Frederick or Harrisburg. Nothing of interest has been announced from Gen. Fremont's department.

MATTERS AT THE CAPITAL.

THE ARNOLD-LOVEJOY BILL A LAW.

Liberty in All the Territories.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD BILL PASSES THE SENATE.

Encouraging Position of The Measure.

THE PRESIDENT AND THE FRIENDS.

A Most Remarkable Interview.

PRIZE MONEY AND FACTS CONCERNING IT.

The Conduct of the War Again

WASHINGTON, June 20, 1862.

The President has approved the bill securing freedom in all the present as well as the future territories of the United States.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, June 20, 1862.

The Pacific Railroad bill passed the Senate with five negative votes. It fixes the route to commence at a point on the 100th meridian of longitude, withing the territory of Nebraska, one branch commencing at Sioux City, another at a point on the western boundary of Iowa, which will probably be at or near Omaha City or the mouth of the Platte River, both these branches to be constructed by the Union Pacific Company, which constructs the main road, the Kansas branch commencing opposite Kansas City, to be constructed by a Kansas company. The Hannibal and St. Joseph road are authorized to form a connection with the Kansas branch main road to run by the most direct and practicable route to be located, subject to the approval of the President.

By the House bill the road is to commence on the 102d meridian, without requiring the terminus to be within the Territory of Nebraska. Probably the House will agree to the Senate amendment, and the branches be the same in the bill as passed by both Houses, except one of the House branches, which is struck out by the Senate.

In structure the bill is not materially altered by the Senate by several provisions giving additional safeguards for the interest of the Government to insure the construction of the road. There is little doubt of the finale passage of the bill as passed by the Senate.

A deputation representing the society of Progressive Friends, mostly of Philadelphia, presented a memorial to the President to-day, asking him to issue a proclamation *abolishing slavery throughout the land.* The memorialists reminded the President of his speech in 1858, in which he said he did not believe that this country could remain half slave and half free, but either the lovers of slavery or the lovers of freedom must eventually succeed in making the nation all free or all slave. The President said: "*I never said anything after more careful consideration. My opinions are the same now.*"

The deputation were much gratified with the President's response, and told him they should support the administration.

Col. Turchin, 19th Illinois; Col. Briggs of Massachusetts, and Col. John Cochrane of New York, have been nominated brigadier generals.

The committee of conference on the tax bill would have reported to the House to-day but for the early adjournment. There has been no agreement on the question of repealing the direct tax of the law of the extra session. In the Senate a number favor the repeal and are opposed in the House. The question will be left to the two houses to decide.

There has been no motion to reconsider the passage of the resolution paying Gales & Seaton the $35,500, although strenuous efforts were made and offers looking to such purchase.

The Committee on the Conduct of the War resumed their labors to-day, examining six witnesses. Among them was Gen. Doubleday. The General subject of inquiry was as to rebel property and its treatment by our generals. The mayor of Alexandria stated before the committee that there were not more than 600 loyal persons in his city. He proposed the draft of a bill providing that all disloyal persons who left Alexandria before Ellsworth was killed, and have since returned, be required to take the oath of allegiance under penalty of banishment from the city or imprisonment.

The mayor also called on the Secretary of War to urge the confiscation of property worth half a million, belonging to one Dangerfield, a notorious rebel, who is believed to have communications with the enemy. The Secretary of War said he gave Dangerfield a pass within our lines on the word of Reverdy Johnson, his father-in-law, and other well known loyal persons, but would investigate the matter.

The new tariff introduced to-day imposes duties fixed in conformity with the tax bill. One agreed upon by the committee of conference on cotton, is fixed at half a cent per pound.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—The President has recognized Baron Ostensacken as Consul-General of Russia, at New York.

Gen. Saxton, military governor of South Carolina, leaves for Port Royal next week.

It is known to the government that the steamer Circassian was not only bound to Charleston, but the facts show that she could, notwithstanding her great draught of water, easily have entered New Orleans, Mobile, Pensacola, Savannah, Charleston, or Wilmington. The vessel and cargo are valued at about $1,400,000. After paying all expenses of the prize court, one-half of the remainder goes to the government and the other moiety to the captors.

Congress has inquired why the prize courts of Philadelphia and New York do not take action toward condemning some of the rebel captured vessels. The result of the inquiry may probate facts of a startling character.

Nearly 4,000 seamen for the naval service are wanted immediately.

The *Times'* Washington dispatch says the Judiciary Committee of the House have commenced prosecuting the investigation of the charges against Representative Ben. Wood. It is openly asserted that enough will be proved against him to warrant his expulsion from the House. Among other allegations, it is rumored that an agent recently went South under his pass, which was everywhere recognized by the rebel powers.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—The Secretary of War, in response to the resolution of the House, says that he is directed by the President to inform that body that measures have been taken to appropriate for hospital purposes, for the benefit of our soldiers, General Lee's mansion house and premises.

The pretended Union citizens of Norfolk have been acting in a manner of late to prejudice many against the cause. Instead of remaining quiet and peaceable, they get into brawls and fights, such men are set down as office seekers. Gen. Viele has determined to punish the offenders.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—The President has nominated to the Senate Col. John Cochrane and Gustavus Adolphus Scroggs, both from New York, to be brigadier generals of volunteers.

GEN. BUELL ON HIS WAY EAST.

Capture of Fort Morgan Incorrect.

PHILADELPHIA, June 20.—A private letter received here, states that Gen. Buell has started with his whole army for East Tennessee via Huntsville.

Another private letter from New Orleans says that the report published in New Orleans of the surrender of Fort Morgan is incorrect.

Election Returns.

GALESBURG, June 20.—Knox county gives a majority of 1,373 against the new constitution.

CARBONDALE, Ill., June 20.—The following returns have been received. Perry county gave 107 majority against the new constitution. Washington county gave 120 against; Williamson county gave 823 majority for it; Union, 1,300 for it; Jackson, 730 for it; and Franklin, 500 for it.

PONTIAC, June 20.—Livingston county gave 613 against the new constitution—full returns.

Matters in Missouri.

Gov. Gamble Explains Himself.

Down-the-River Trade Overdone.

REFUGEES, PRISONERS, &C., &C.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS, June 20, 1862.

Gov. Gamble publishes a card in to-morrow's *Democrat* explaining a portion of his message reflecting on the troops who have driven rebels out of this State, by saying he referred exclusively to jayhawkers from Kansas, concerning whose conduct he has the most positive proof. He says to show he had no ill-feeling towards any other troops, that two days after writing that message he addressed the President asking that a certain Ohio and Wisconsin regiment might be ordered to Missouri.

Two Illinoisans residing within twelve miles of Quincy, arrived to-day after a forced exile in Dixie since November. They were making their way northward when apprehended by Jeff. Thompson as spies, sent to Columbus and sentenced to be shot. Later they were taken to Memphis and then to Columbus, Miss., whence they escaped and entered our lines near Corinth.

Our merchants are beginning to receive word that the first efforts to renew trade with Memphis, has been over-done. Many articles are as cheap there under the influence of rivalry between St. Louis, Cincinnati and Louisville, as here. While cotton and sugar are held at New York prices, and only Tennessee money is available, and that only by converting it into sugar or cotton that even this can be used.

Forty prisoners from Gen. Curtis' army came in to-day by the Iron Mountain railroad. One of them was formerly a land office agent of the government, who turned over the funds to the rebels when Arkansas seceded.

FROM EASTERN TENNESSEE.

Matters at Chattanooga.

THE OCCUPATION OF CUMBERLAND GAP.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MEMPHIS, June 19,—VIA CAIRO, 20.

The *Argus* publishes Chattanooga news to the 13th inst from Mobile papers, it says the enemy's force of infantry, cavalry and artillery under command of the Federal Morgan, is reported to have crossed Big Creek Gap yesterday. This movement brings them into Powell's Valley, twenty miles west of Cumberland Gap, thus threatening that point in the rear as well as Knoxville. Our forces are preparing to meet them. 500 of the enemy's cavalry were reported as being at Battle Creek, this morning, twenty-seven miles from Chattanooga on the opposite side of the river. It is supposed that the enemy's intention is to invade East Tennessee from both sides at chief points. Every effort will be made to hold Chattanooga.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—The Secretary of War has received a dispatch from Gen. Geo. W. Morgan, dated "Camp near Cumberland Gap, June 18, 8 a. m." It states that his command began its march at one o'clock that morning to attack the enemy at Cumberland Gap, but on their arrival it was found he had evacuated that very important position, his rear guard having left only about four hours before the arrival of our advance.

FROM MCDOWELL'S COMMAND.

THE INJURY TO GENERAL McDOWELL.

The Appeal of the Loyal Men.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, June 20, 1862.

On Wednesday last General McDowell was thrown from his horse and for a time was insensible, and after his recovery was out of his head. Now his wound is better. His injuries are not serious.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—Gen. McDowell, when thrown from his horse on Wednesday, was so stunned that it was feared the accident would prove fatal, but the report to-day concerning him, is that he will not long be delayed in resuming the saddle. Dispatches have been received here, stating that on the 17th inst. the rebels opened fire upon our ships of war in James River from the bluff at City Point by artillery and small arms, but our squadron returned the attack with shell and schrapnel, silencing and driving back the rebel force.

NEW YORK, June 20.—The New York *Tribune's* Washington dispatch says a deputation representing the Union men at Fredericksburg, will call upon the Secretary of War and the President to-day, to ask if they and other loyal men within the line of our armies cannot be protected in their liberty and property. Although our guns bear upon Fredericksburg, Union men are carried off as prisoners to Richmond, and their property is destroyed or stolen. They think that if the Government cannot protect them, it can at least make reprisals in kind, and instead of guarding the property of leading rebels, and guaranteeing to them the exercise of what they seem to regard as their personal rights, including that of carrying information to the enemy, they can put a few of the worst ones in prison, set their negroes to work for the government and appropriate their houses, grain and clover to the use of the good Union soldiers and horses.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, June 20, 1862.

Mr. GRIMES moved to have returned to the Senate from the House the bill for the reorganization of the Navy Department. His object was to have reconsidered the vote by which the Senate agreed to the House amendments to the said bill. Adopted.

Messrs. KING and FESSENDEN presented petitions for a bankrupt law.

Mr. MORRILL presented a petition for the repeal of the fugitive slave law.

Mr. DOOLITTLE introduced a bill granting the proceeds of certain lands to the Pacific railroad. Referred.

Mr. HALE called up the bill to repeal the act passed June 2d, to prevent and punish frauds on the government. The bill provides for inquiring into all contracts made by government officers.

Mr. STEVENS, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill increasing, temporarily, the duties on imports, and for other purposes. Referred to Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, and made the special order for Wednesday.

Pending a vote on the bill it was postponed until to-morrow.

The bill to define the pay and emoluments of the officers of the army was taken up, and a committee of conference ordered upon it.

The Pacific railroad bill was next taken up. Mr. TRUMBULL moved to strike out the section providing for four branch lines at the eastern terminus, which was rejected—yeas 18, nays 25.

The bill was then read the third time and passed by yeas 35, nays 5, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Anthony, Browning, Clark, Chandler, Collamer, Cowan, Davis, Dixon, Doolittle, Foot, Foster, Grimes, Hale, Harlan, Harris, Henderson, Howard, Kennedy, Lane of Ind., Lane of Kansas, Latham, McDougall, Morrill, Nesmith, Pomeroy, Rice Sherman, Starke, Sumner, Trumbull, Wade, Willey, Wilmot, Wilson of Mass., and Wilson of Mo.

NAYS—Messrs. Howe, King, Pearce, Wilkinson and Wright.

Mr. FESSENDEN was present, but did not vote, and Mr. Powell paired with Mr. Simmons. Mr. Ten Eyck was excused from voting, on the ground that he did not like the bill as amended. A motion was then made to take up the confiscation bill, on which a debate ensued as to which bill should be considered, that of the Senate, or the one which passed the House.

Mr. SHERMAN said that in order to give Senators an opportunity to make up their minds which they would consider, he would move to adjourn till to-morrow, when a vote should be taken, as the first time.

The Senate then adjourned.

Military Appointments and Promotions.

There have been about 1,000 appointments and promotions in the army since the general orders of of December last, according to the pamphlet just issued, of which there are major Generals 17, brigadier generals 93, brigade surgeons 58. The additional aids de camp, appointed by the President under the act of August last, are as follows: Colonels, 34; lieutenant colonels, 9; majors, 34; Captains, 97. Three brigadier generals have resigned, and four declined the nomination.

FROM M'CLELLAN'S ARMY.

RUMORS AND COUNTER RUMORS.

VARIOUS REPORTS FROM REBEL SOURCES.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MEMPHIS, June 19th, via CAIRO 20th, 1862.

The *Avalanche* of to-day has what purports to be an account of Brigadier General Stewart's tour through the Federal lines from Richmond *via* Hanover Court house, &c., to James River. He took 175 prisoners, 300 horses, burned three Federal transports at Pitney's mills, fired into and injured a railroad train at Tunstall.

A Richmond dispatch, of June 10th, acknowledges 2,200 killed, wounded and missing at the battle of Seven Pines. They say they took 800 prisoners. As usual, the rebels showed themselves the better men.

NEW YORK, June 20.—The New York *Tribune's* correspondence, dated "Mechanicsville, Va., June 16," says:

"Unusual quiet has prevailed in this vicinity since yesterday. It is believed, from observations, made from the balloon to-day, that the enemy's main body have moved to some other point, and the impression prevails that Richmond is being evacuated. It is certain that the greater portion of the tents on the eminence opposite have disappeared, and no soldiers were visible this afternoon, excepting one company of infantry marching to the left, and a few pickets.

"Our pickets occupy the bridge on the Mechanicsville road across the Chickahominy River, within four miles of Richmond, while those of the enemy are on the road a little above, and within speaking distance.

"The weather to-day is delightful, with a cool breeze. The health of the soldiers in this vicinity is excellent.

FORTRESS MONROE, June 19.—Nothing new to report in this vicinity. The weather is sultry and unsettled.

Gen. Dix has returned from Suffolk, having completed his labors in preparing and posting troops so as to cut off any communication between the secessionists of Norfolk and the rebels above.

By an arrival from Whitehouse, we learn that skirmishing has been going on in front of the army. The rebels have assumed a more menacing attitude, and will probably try to bring on a general engagement in front of their works in order to draw our troops within range of their batteries.

Three deserters from the 3d regiment of Georgia, who came in yesterday, reiterate the reports that the rebels are becoming desperate and greatly disheartened at the present defeats.

Orders have been issued preventing any person not connected with the army of the Potomac from visiting the front under any circumstances.

Under the proclamation of Gov. Pierpont, to-morrow is the last day for the civil officers to come forward and take the oath of allegiance. As none of the city officers in Norfolk have as yet taken the oath, it is thought there will be some trouble.

NEW YORK, June 20.—The *Herald's* Washington dispatch says that intelligent officers who examined the Whitehouse on the Pamunky River, are astonished at the noise made in Congress about its occupation as a hospital. They say that it can't be made to accommodate more than eighteen or twenty patients, and it is regarded as a very small pretext for an assault upon McClellan, who, through the machinations of those who are howling at him, has been left with only a part of the army of the Potomac to sustain the brunt of the whole war in front of Richmond.

The editorial correspondence of the New York *Times* says McClellan has been laboring under an indisposition, more or less severe, for several days. He is much better now, however, and is indefatigable in his attention to the details of official duty, keeping an eye over every brigade and every battery, and spending a large part of every day in the saddle. He has a most laborious and effective staff, and the whole business of the army is in the most compact and complete order.

MEMPHIS, June 18.—The *Avalanche* has special advices from Richmond to the 15th, as follows:

"RICHMOND, June 15.—Brigadier General Stewart has made a circuit through the enemy's line from Richmond, via Hanover Courthouse, Old Church and Tunstall's, to James River and back to the city. This morning he captured 175 prisoners, 300 horses and mules, and destroyed three large transports on the Pamunky, laden with commissary and ordnance stores. The force with which Gen. Stewart accomplished this brilliant reconnoissance consisted of the 1st and 9th Virginia cavalry, Cobb's Legion, and three pieces of Stewart's artillery.

"The expedition left Taylorsville Friday morning, and routed a squadron of Yankee cavalry at Old Church, captured and burned three federal transports at Putney's Mills, on the Pamunky, loaded with commissary and ordnance stores; then proceeded to Tunstall's on the York River railroad, and captured a number of Yankees, and fired into and riddled a train. The engineer was killed and fell off the engine after putting on a full head of steam. The train then dashed toward Pamunkey River, near Taylorsville. He captured and burned one hundred wagons loaded with commissary stores, and returned to Richmond, bringing 160 prisoners and 300 mules and horses. G. N."

STATEMENT OF A RICHMOND REFUGEE.

[From the N. Y. Herald, 18th.]

I learned, as I passed through this place, that all the army formerly located at Gordonsville, had joined Johnston.

The forces of General Johnston are to be augmented indefinitely from every source available, General Longstreet's, General Gustavus Smith's, General Early's, General Bonham's and other divisions, even part of General Kirby Smith's brigade, from East Tennessee, having lately joined this command. The concentration of the rebel army, even to the total abandonment of all minor points, is an established fact.

McClellan has an army of 150,000 of well disciplined and armed troops opposed to him your readers can safely rely upon, and it is also unquestionable that an invasion of the North, and particularly the crossing of the Potomac into Maryland, is still a fond dream and a fixed resolve among the rebel army.

FROM THE REBEL ACCOUNT OF THE LATE DASH.

[From the Richmond Dispatch, June 16.]

It being determined upon to penetrate the enemy's lines, and make a full and thorough reconnoissance of their position and strength, Gen. J. E. B. Stuart ordered the 1st (Col. Fitz Hugh Lee), 9th (Col. F. H. Fitz Hugh Lee), and 4th Virginia cavalry (Lieut. Gardiner commanding), to hold themselves in readiness. These regiments, however, did not turn out more than half their usual strength, the 4th not having more than four companies in the field. The Jeff. Davis Troop were also incorporated in the detail, as also two pieces of Stuart's Flying Artillery—a 12-pound howitzer and a 6-pound English rifle piece—the whole force not numbering more than 1,400 men, if even the total reached that number. On Thursday at dawn this column proceeded down the Charlottesville (Brook Church) turnpike. Carefully and cautiously journeying, the federal lines were penetrated, when horse pickets discovering our videttes advancing, the videttes hastily retired, according to orders, upon the main body concealed by woods and a turn in the road. Being near Hanover Court House, the federals were wont to proceed thither daily for forage, as a captured picket informed the men, but on this occasion had orders to proceed as far as possible towards Richmond. It being thought possible to capture the whole detachment, dispositions were accordingly made, but upon the appearance of the second squadron of the 9th (composed of the Caroline dragoons, Captain Swan, and Lee's light horse, Lieut. Hungerford commanding,) under command of Capt. Swan, the enemy's outpost hastily galloped back, and their main body took to flight, Capt. Swan's squadron dashing after them down the road, making a splendid race of two miles at a killing pace. Having proceeded thus far, and near the court house, the enemy seemed to have been reinforced, and made a stand on the road, and in the fields to the right and left of it. Thinking to flank them, and capture the whole force, Col. Lee, of the 1st, proceeded around their position to cut off retreat, but the movement occupying longer time than desired, the second squadron of the 9th prepared to charge. And as they trotted toward the enemy, the federal leader could be plainly seen and heard haranguing his troops, urging and begging them to act like men, and stand. His eloquence was of no avail, and as the second squadron of the 9th increased their pace and came nearer to them with flashing sabers, the Federal officer galloped toward them, thinking his men would follow. Not so, however, and as he wheeled his horse back again, our men were upon him; he fell shot in the head; his men gave a feble volley with pistols, and scampered off the field in ludicrous style, leaving killed and wounded on our hands, and many prisoners. Capturing outposts and pickets in great numbers, and overtaking wearied horsemen, it was ascertained that the force engaged were squadrons of the 5th United States regulars, who had seen hard service in Texas and the Indian countries, and had never refused a charge before. Their camps were reported to be adjacent, and proceeding thither everything was destroyed and put to the torch.

From several captured in and about these camps it was ascertained that several regiments were waiting for our advance up the road, and as their pickets were stronger and more numerous than usual, it was deemed advisable to halt. The second squadron of the 9th were dismounted and thrown to the front, (on the skirts of a wood, to the right and left of the road,) to act as skirmishers and defend the artillery, which was moved up and took position commanding a bridge in the hollow—the enemy's force and ours being screened from view by rising ground at either end of the road—our force being farther from the front than theirs. Appearing in considerable force, the enemy advanced in admirable order, but suddenly facing to the right about, were quickly retreating, when the dismounted men poured a galling volley into them, emptying many saddles and causing much confusion. Reforming, they were a second time reinforced, and came on to the charge up the rise in gallant style. Burning to distinguish themselves, the third squadron of the 9th, (composed of the Essex light dragoons, Capt. Latane, and Mercer county cavalry, Lieut. Walker commanding, under command of Captain Latane, had received orders to charge the advancing enemy, and putting spurs to their steeds, dashed gallantly along the road, the brave Latane fifteen paces in front. "Cut and thrust!" shouted the Federal commander. "On to them, boys!" yelled Latane, and the meeting squadron dashed in full shock together. The front of either column were unhorsed, and the fight became instantly hot and bloody. Captain Latane singled out the Federal commander, and cut off the officer's hat close to his head, but the Federal dodging the cut, rode past, and as he did so, discharged two revolver loads at Latane, killing him instantly. The enemy rapidly giving way, our men shouted in triumph, and cut right and left, pistoling the foe with frightful accuracy and havoc; and seeing the Federal commander in pursuit of Adjutant Robbins, (who was himself in pursuit of an enemy,) a private dashed after him and clove his skull in twain. The battle between these rival squadrons, though of short duration, was fierce and sanguinary in the extreme. Scattered in all directions, and apparently paralyzed by the relentless fury of this corps, the enemy fled in every direction, leaving killed, wounded, horses, accoutrements, &c., in profusion upon the dusty roads. Successful pursuit being impossible, their camps were visited and destroyed; wagons on the road were overtaken and burned, and the entire route from Ashland, by Hanover Court House and Old Church, to station No. 23, (Tunstall's, we believe,) on the York River railroad, was naught else but a continuous scene of triumph and destruction. Commissary and quartermaster's stores were seized and burned at every turn; prisoners and horses were captured and sent to the rear, and by the time of their arrival at the railway station, more than $1,000,000 of federal property must have been captured and destroyed, besides scores of prisoners riding in the rear.

Upon approaching the railroad, cars were heard advancing, and the whistle sounded. By orders every man was instantly dismounted and ranged beside the track. Again the whistle blew, and thinking the force to be a friendly one perhaps, the steam was stopped, when the Caroline troop opening fire, disclosed the ruse, and putting on steam again, on sped the train towards the Chickahominy, and despite heavy logs placed on the track, made good its escape; but the carriages being but uncovered freight trucks, and having soldiers on them, the slaughter that ensued was frightful. Many of the enemy jumped from the train, and were afterwards captured or killed, to the number of twenty or more. The engineer was shot dead by Lieut. Robinson.

Still adding to their conquests at every step, a detachment was immediately sent to the White House, on the Pamunkey, and discovering four large transports moored there, and some hundred wagons or more, with teams, etc., in a wagon yard, all these were instantly seized, to the great fright and astonishment of the federals, and the torch immediately applied to all things combustible. One of the transports escaped and floated down the river. The contents of the other three were chiefly valuable commissary and quartermaster's stores, vast quantities of army clothing, grain, fruit and sutlers stores. Tempting as they were, all things were laid in ashes, the horses led off, and prisoners secured.

The advance guard having reached New Kent, and found an extensive suttler's establishment, some dismount and enter. Every description of goods that taste or fancy might require, are found in profusion here. Yankee products of every description were appropriated without much ado, and with light hearts the main body of the enemy, and a little before dawn of Sunday were on Chickahominy's bank, ready to cross.

Being far below all the bridges, and where deep water flows, they know not how or where to cross. A strange but friendly voice whispered in the dark, "The old bridge is a few yards higher up—it can be mended!" 'Twas found, and mended it could be. Once across, and in the swamp, all was industy and expedition. Artillery axles sank low in the mire—ten Yankee horses were hitched to each piece, and as the first rays of morning crimsoned the tree tops, the long line rapidly sought the shade of woods away from the federal lines.

Once more within our lines, all went merry as a marriage bell. Quickly the dirty, weary band sped along the Charles City road, dawn revealed them to our pickets, and they entered our camps faint and famished.

"What, then, was the general result?" asked we of a wearied dusty trooper watering his jaded and faithful animal by a roadside spring. "The result," answered he proudly, but much exhausted, "the result?" We have been in the saddle from Thursday morning until Saturday noon, never breaking rein or breaking fast; we have whipped the enemy wherever he dared to appear, never opposing more than equal forces; we have burned 200 wagons laden with valuable stores, sunk or fired three large transports, captured 300 horses and mules, lots of side arms, &c., brought in 170 prisoners, four officers, and many negroes; killed and wounded scores of the enemy—pleased Stuart, and had one man killed—poor Captain Latane! This is the result, and $3,000,000 cannot cover the federal loss in goods alone.

Gen. Rousseau's Speech at Louisville.

It has already been mentioned in our paper that a banquet was given by the citizens of Louisville to Gen. Rousseau. On that occasion this brave and patriotic officer spoke at length on the war and its purposes. We copy from the Louisville *Journal* the following significant passages that have altogether the right ring. The speaker is a Kentuckian by birth:

I have warned our Southern friends of the danger of continuing it much longer; and I tell you to-night, that if this war continues a year from this day, *there will not be a slave left on this continent.* The great revolution will take care of itself; the dead will bury its dead; and those who are causing all the bloodshed and desolation around us, under the false pretense that we desire to free their negroes, will, if they persist, one day find slavery snuffed out as you snuff out a candle. *Slavery is not worth our government.* It is not worth our liberty. It is not worth all the precious blood now being poured out for freedom. It is not worth the free navigation of the Mississippi River. No! we must still have our government—if not as it now is, with slavery in it, still we must have our government. We cannot be slaves to Jeff. Davis & Co. We must and will be free. We must have the free navigation of the Mississippi River; and if slavery gets in the way of any of these rights, why slavery must get out of the way.

Col. Jennison.

[Washington Cor. N. Y. Times, 18th.]

Col. Jennison was indeed restored to his command, but matters seem to have been badly mixed—his regiment having been ordered in three or four different directions, and he said to have been assigned to some other. If the President had bestowed upon him the promotion his abilities merited, and given him a field for service, there is no doubt that he would repeat the experience of last fall, when he reduced western Missouri, now again overrun with rebel banditti, to a state of entire quiet and safety. Ordinary military operations and ordinary military men are powerless to cope with such agencies as the rebels are now using.

New Advertisements.

$1,000.—The Advertiser wishes to borrow One Thousand Dollars for one year or less at his option. Interest 10 per cent. per month. A house (new) in the heart of the city, costing $1,900 and furniture $800, given as security—fully insured. Principals only need apply. Address, giving full name and where to be seen, "X. Y. B." Tribune Office.

$5 REWARD.—Lost, a black and tan Slut. She has on a collar marked Wm. Wright, 113 Clark street, Chicago. The finder will receive the above reward. Apply to MR. WRIGHT, 113 Clark street.

$10 REWARD.—Information wanted of William Byrne, 11 years old, and Thomas, 6 years old last 8th, Mary Byrne, 4 years old this spring. Their mother left them with the Home of the Friendless during their father's absence in the army. The mother died on the 8th of November. Address the father, PETER BYRNE, Clintonville, Ill.

LOST—A Memorandum Book containing check on Lazarus Silverman for $25.00 and some currency. The finder will please reward himself and leave the balance at SHOBER'S Lithographic Rooms, 109 Lake street, up-stairs.

LOST.—A Gold Locket containing miniatures, in the vicinity of Jefferson street, and a Link Bracelet, on Randolph, between Carpenter and Clinton streets. The finder is requested to leave them at this office and will be properly rewarded.

FOR SALE—Office Furniture. An excellent suite of Office Furniture, in oak, comprising sitting desk, a morocco covered table, four chairs, one a pivot, all nearly new, for sale cheap. Apply to W. L. BARRINGTON, office No. 2, 12 Lasalle st.

FREDERICK MAUFF IS REquested to call at the office of LEAVITT & WILLIAMS and receive his Pension Certificate.

BOARDING—A large front room, furnished or unfurnished, to rent with board; also, accommodations for day boarders at 121 State street.

BOARDING.—Three unfurnished rooms to let, with or without board, in a small family, where there are no children. Address "HOME," Tribune Office.

BOARDING.—A gentleman and wife and two or three single gentlemen, can obtain rooms and board in a private family where there are no children, in a newly fitted up house, by applying, with reference, at No. 54 Third avenue, formerly Edina Place, two-and-a-half blocks south of the Post Office. A few day boarders desired.

BOARDING—Two family rooms with bed rooms and closets, with board, can be had, also a few day boarders can be accommodated at 113 State street, near Washington.

TO RENT—Dwelling house No. 202 North Lasalle street, with ten rooms, gas and water, a good cellar under the whole house, large barn in the rear. Possession given immediately. Apply to GEO. W. WOOD, 134 South Water street.

SHERMAN, HALL & CO., 97 South Water street, are making CASH ADVANCES on Grain and Flour consigned to WM. S. TOOLE & CO., NEW YORK. Also, on Pork, Lard and Butter for sale in New York on shipment to Europe.

A FRESH SUPPLY OF VACCINE VIRUS Just received and warranted. Chicago Homœopathic Pharmacy, 102 Clark street. C. S. HALSEY.

STEREOSCOPIC PICTURES.—A new lot of these favorite pictures, the best styles and qualities, just come in. Also some more of the best quality STEREOSCOPES. Also, MICROPHORES, A new instrument to use in ALBUMS, and almost indispensable to such. Opera and Marine Glasses, A new and complete stock, containing every size and quality. Call and see at 123 Lake street. By JAMES FOSTER, JR., & CO., Opticians.

FINKLE & LYON SEWING MACHINE COMPANY. CHICAGO BRANCH OFFICE 86 LAKE ST. A full assortment of Machines, with the late improvements, just received from the manufacturer in New York. Mr. Lyon is in town for a few weeks, and will make it for the interest of the Company's Agents in this section to call upon him ere he leaves. Agents wanted in every county throughout the Northwest. Send for illustrated circulars. Address as above.

WILLIAMS HOUSE, CHICAGO, Illinois, corner of Wells and Monroe streets. Opened June 1st, 1862, by G. EDWARDS, late of the Lake View House, for boarders and transient travelers. Neatly furnished rooms and first-class table. Terms cheap in consequence of war times. G. EDWARDS, Proprietor.

KIDDER'S BURNING PASTILES, For Asthma and Purifying Sick Rooms. J. H. REED & CO.

FARM TO LET.—A Prairie Farm of 800 acres, for three or five years, ON FAVORABLE TERMS. Will also sell the tenant all the stock on the place, among which is five young horses, three mares, ten cows, twenty head of young stock, a very fine lot of breeding sows, with one hundred and fifty spring pigs of extra quality (half blood Chester Whites). This Farm lies sixty-five miles south of Chicago, four and a half miles from a depot on the Illinois Central Railroad, and is in a fine region for stock growing. Will give time on a part of the purchase money if desired. For further particulars address "K." Box 1834, Chicago, Ill.

LEICESTER SHEEP.—I am prepared to deliver from my flocks of pure bred Leicester Sheep, some Extra Fine Lambs, Bred from imported animals. The quality and weight of the wool make them very desirable for farmers to use to cross common stock. THOMAS RICHARDSON, 615 Broadway, New York. Or apply to FISHER & CO., 184 South Water street, Chicago.

NOTICE TO REAL ESTATE HOLDERS. I have frequent application to purchase good Houses as well as desirable unimproved Lots in the City, and I respectfully request parties owning such property, and wishing to dispose of the same, to call at my office and leave descriptions with me. No charges whatever unless sales are negotiated. SAMUEL GEHR, Real Estate Broker, 56 Dearborn st., second door south of Lake st.

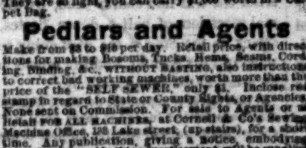
Photographic Albums EVERY STYLE AND PRICE. From Fifty Cents to $25. THE CHEAPEST IN THE CITY, AT HESLER'S ART GALLERY, 113 LAKE STREET.

ANY ONE HAVING A Good Express or Democrat WAGON, Carrying from 800 to 1,000 pounds may address WAGON, TRIBUNE OFFICE. I want none but a good wagon, almost or quite new and very light.

TO CAPITALISTS, Agents, Tailors and Ladies using Sewing Machines. Those seeking investments for themselves or friends in a light, pleasant business, especially adapted to those that require active employment for the benefit of health, are invited to test the merits of BARNUM'S "SELF SEWER," Or PATENT AUTOMATIC SELF GUIDING GAUGE, for all Sewing Machines. Sure to go into almost every family. There has been sold already over 250,000 machines. The Patent has thirteen years to run. This marvel of simplicity can be applied in a moment, and is operated like an ordinary Gauge with this very important improvement: IT GUIDES THE FABRIC AUTOMATICALLY ITSELF, AND PREVENTS THE CLOTH FROM RUNNING UP ON TO, OR UNDER THE GAUGE; indispensable for learners, any one can sew straight with it. They will be regarded as a National blessing, for they PRESERVE THE HEALTH AND SIGHT, RELIEVE THE MIND of the operator, and greatly facilitate the work. Ladies can look off to divert the "little ones," and SIT ERECT while sewing. Physicians admit this is very important to mothers especially. NO BASTING. They are so light, you can carry $1,000 worth in a Carpet Bag.

Pedlars and Agents Make from $3 to $10 per day. Retail price, with directions for making Bosoms, Tucks, Hems, Seams, Cording, Binding, &c., WITHOUT BASTING, with instructions to correct bad sewing machines, worth more than the price of the "SELF SEWER," only $1. Inclose red stamp in regard to State or County Rights, or Agencies. None sent on Commission. For sale to Agents or at Retail for ALL MACHINES, at Cornell & Co.'s Sewing Machine Office, 126 Lake street, (up-stairs), for a short time. Any publication, giving a notice, embodying the points named in this advertisement, will be supplied with a "SELF SEWER," by sending the notice, with the name of your Machine. Sent by mail, postage paid, on receipt of retail price, in gold or postage stamps. D. BARNUM, Inventor, Post Office Box 2794, Chicago, Ill.

GREAT SAVING IN Boot and Shoe Wear.



Patent Metallic Soles and Heels. They will wear as long as six Leather soles. They cost no more than one pair of Leather Taps, and are easily applied to any pair of boots, old or new. They are light, easy to the feet, and make no more noise upon the pavement than a leather sole. They prevent boots from running over at the sides, or down at the heels, and toes. They keep the feet dry and warm. Finally, they are cheaper ... every man and boy who uses them ... HARDENBERGH & WILLIAMS, Sole agents for the Northwest. OFFICE—30 LAKE Street.

New Advertisements.

C. H. SCRIVEN, Advertising Agent, 63 Dearborn st., is authorized to receive Advertisements for this and all the Leading Papers of the Northwest.

WANTED—A young Man, nineteen years of age, having had one years' experience in the Grocery Business, wishes to get a situation as a General Clerk. Is a good penman and accountant. Speaks tolerably well German. Address "F. W. J.," Tribune Office.

WANTED.—Day Board wanted by a gentleman, on either of the avenues, south of Harrison street. Address P. O. Drawer 6356.

WANTED—To Druggists. A situation wanted in the Retail or Wholesale Trade by a young man, who has had eleven years experience in the trade, in the East and South. Would be willing to take charge of a retail store. A view of taking an interest in the same after a few months trial. Can furnish good references in this city or abroad. Address "DRUGGIST," Tribune Office.

WANTED—A Young Lady—A gentleman who is about to take a trip to St. Louis and having the care of a child five years old, would like the company of a genteel young lady, who would be willing to take partial charge of the child. Address, with real name and place of interview, "TOWNSEND," Tribune Office.

WANTED—Telegraph Poles. 2,500 first quality White Cedar Peeled Poles 25 feet long and 5 inches in diameter at the smaller end. To be delivered at short notice. Inquire of EMORY COBB, Telegraph Office.

WANTED—A Girl to do General Housework in a small family, who is a good cook and wants a permanent situation, and pay weekly. Inquire at No. 15 Rio Grande street.

WANTED—$11,000 or $12,000. I want to trade for a first-class stock of dry goods, worth, at New York cost, about $11,000, and will pay for same as follows: $1,000 cash, $1,500 first class paper due October 4th next, (secured by mortgage on real estate); and the following lands in Illinois, to wit: 160 acres good wood lands at $20 per acre, within half a mile of Great Western Railroad of Illinois, and within one and a half miles of the County Seat of the county, in a region where timber and wood are valuable. Also, 160 acres of beautiful prairie land, at $15 per acre, 100 miles south of Chicago, and within one mile of a flourishing station on the Illinois Central Railroad. A trade is solicited from any house in Chicago, Ottawa, Peoria, Elgin, Kankakee, or any adjacent city of not less than 5,000 inhabitants having such a stock to dispose of. My address can be had by addressing the "TRIBUNE," Chicago, Ill.

STRAWBERRIES BY THE POUND.—To those who are inclined to shun the Tin Cup and Shovel, the controversy of Beer and Wine and Measure, we recommend WEIGHING THE BERRIES. Giving ... as many Pounds for as many Dimes. WEIGHT shall decide QUANTITY, at 30 State street. H. F. STANLEY.

New Advertisements.

RESIDENCES FOR SALE. SOUTH AND WEST SIDE.

Edina Place. A neat Cottage House on Edina Place, near Van Buren street, with Lot 25x100 feet, can be purchased for $3,100 on time.

Indiana Avenue. A large Lot on Indiana avenue, near Commerce street, with a good brick and frame house, can be purchased at one-half its original cost.

Michigan Avenue. House and Lot 25x170 feet to a wide alley, on Michigan avenue, near Madison street, for sale at just one-half its 1857 price.

Curtis Street. A Two-Story Cottage, with Lot 25x125 feet, on Curtis street, near Randolph, fronts east, wide alley rear and side.

Madison Street. Four new Cottages on Madison street, near Rucker, with Lots 25x125 feet, can be sold separately, cheap for cash or on time.

Monroe Street. A first-class Brick House on Monroe, near Aberdeen, just finished, without modern improvements, for sale at cost price.

A large list of Business and Residence Property can always be found at my office. Also, Farms, improved and unimproved, for sale or exchange for city property. THOMAS B. BRYAN, Real Estate Attorney, No. 1 Bryan Hall.

CAL GANZA; or, THE FLYING ISLANDS. This is the title of a most exciting story, which will be found in WILKES' SPIRIT OF THE TIMES. The hero, a young Spanish sailor, is, in his wanderings, a captive among the tribes in Africa, and finally is shipwrecked alone upon a desolate and rockbound, land-locked island, far away in the South Seas. The work touches on the atlas, and the outer, and the style, which is not unlike that of DEFOE, is so familiar and so flowing, that we continually fancy as we read, that we recognize an old acquaintance. Unless we are much mistaken, we trace the magical touch of George Wilkes himself, in some of the best passages. The following will serve as a specimen:

Three weeks passed away in this wretched isolation, during which the deck of the ship was my seat by day, ... and my entire occupation ... reading such books as were found in the Captain's cabin. ... For some days I wandered over every part of the island, ... the hideous shape of ... bird, which had on two or three of my ... I had every reason to believe that the island was uninhabited ... a silver gray color, with black shoulders ... the brightest yellow. I could not help reproaching myself ... the inhabitants of my dull universe. ... was like diamond. For a moment this discovery ... and deposits of precious stones ... in great abundance. WILKES' SPIRIT OF THE TIMES, which has been aptly styled the "American Gentleman's Newspaper," is now the only SPIRIT OF THE TIMES in existence. For sale everywhere.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Public notice is hereby given that I, L. C. Paine Freer, Trustee, &c., will, in pursuance with the powers in a Trust Deed dated August 1st, 1858, executed by Charlotte Burns and Charles H. Burns, her husband, sell at public auction for cash to the highest bidder at the north door of the Court House, in the City of Chicago, County of Cook, and State of Illinois, Lot number three (3), in Block fifteen (15), in the Canal Trustee's Subdivision of the west half and the west half of the northeast quarter of Section seventeen (17), in Township thirty-nine (39), North Range fourteen (14), east of the Third Principal Meridian, in said City of Chicago. Said sale to be made on the 21st day of August, A. D. 1862, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day. L. C. PAINE FREER, Trustee, &c. Chicago, June 19th, 1862.

EXCURSION PICNIC.—The Congregation and Sabbath School of the Second Presbyterian Church Propose celebrating their Twentieth Anniversary by a Pic-Nic Excursion TO LAKE FOREST, On Saturday Next, the 21st inst., And cordially invite the other Presbyterian Churches of the city to unite with them. Cars leave the depot of the Chicago and Milwaukee Railroad, corner of Kinzie and Canal streets, at 9 A.M. Returning, arrive in Chicago at 6½ P. M. Tickets for adults 75 cents; children half price. Strawberries, Ice Cream and Lemonade, will be furnished by John Wright. The proceeds to go towards paying for the completion of the Church at Lake Forest. D. R. HOLT, C. H. QUINLAN, J. H. HULBURD, Com. of Ch. at L. Forest; R. W. RAYMOND, T. B. CARTER, PETER PAGE, Ex. Com.

PIC-NIC EXCURSION TO KANKAKEE, Plymouth Church and Sabbath School. On Saturday, June 28th, 1862. Special trains will leave the Illinois Central Depot, foot of Lake street, at 8 o'clock a. m., and returning, will arrive in Chicago at 8 p.m. Tickets for the round trip for adults, 50 cents; children half price.

UNION AT HOME!—The question with every housekeeper should not be Can I Afford to have a PEACE-MAKER COOKING STOVE! But can I afford to do without one? THE PEACE-MAKER Occupies no more room than the common size cooking stove, with only four boiler holes, while its CAPACITY IS ONE-HALF GREATER, and combines in the highest degree all the facilities for performing the culinary work of a household with ECONOMY, CONVENIENCE AND DISPATCH. THE PEACE-MAKER HAS A Roasting and Broiling Chamber, In which Roasting can be done on a turn spit, DIRECTLY BEFORE THE FIRE; and Broiling be done over LIVE COALS, without any fumes or smoke escaping into the room. VAN SHAACK, 47----State Street----47 HAS THIS POPULAR STOVE.

METAL WAREHOUSE. Great Reduction in Prices for Cash.

I. C. 10x14	Charcoal Tin, - -	$9.25
I. X. 10x14	" "	11.25
I. C. Roofing	" "	9.00
I. X.	" "	11.00

The above prices are for first quality CHARCOAL BRANDS. Second quality Charcoal Brands fifty cents per box less. TINNERS STOCK —AND— FENCE WIRE At the Lowest Market Price. VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & CO., METAL WAREHOUSE, 199 & 201 Randolph Street.

CHAS. L. NOBLE, WHOLESALE DEALER IN LAMPS AND OILS. CARBON OIL For sale at Manufacturer's Prices. 175 LAKE STREET.

TORTOISE SHELL COMBS, BUFFALO HORN COMBS, INDIA RUBBER COMBS, IVORY COMBS, HAIR BRUSHES, NAIL BRUSHES, TOOTH BRUSHES. Our own importation from the best English and French manufacturers. SMITH & DWYER, 92 and 94 Lake Street, Opposite Tremont House.

WALWORTH, HUBBARD & CO., AGENTS FOR Boston Belting Company's CELEBRATED RUBBER, BELTING, PACKING, And Hose. NO. 131 LAKE STREET.

GREAT EXHIBITION IN LONDON.—Visitors to Europe this year can procure RETURN TICKETS AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES, By the Canadian weekly line of Mail Steamers to Liverpool, Glasgow and Londonderry. Send for circulars to JAS. WARRACK, 12 Lake street, Chicago. SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents, Liverpool and New York.

VAULTS AND OUT HOUSES Cleaned very cheap by JOHN MASON, 38 North Clark Street. Post Office Box 462.

The Tribune.

SATURDAY, JUNE 21, 1862.

HENRY WINTER DAVIS ON CONFISCATION.

Let all tender-footed Unionists, and all others, read and ponder the exhaustive letter of Hon. Henry Winter Davis, on the third page. The principle of confiscating the property of rebels is vindicated, and we might add, established, as far as facts and arguments can establish a principle, and why Congress still hesitates to pass bills based on it, is indeed passing strange. Common sense and common and constitutional law alike declare that "For men in *arms*, a bullet is due process of law; seizure by military power is due process of law; they are not conviction, nor trial, nor punishment of the *persons*; they as assuredly deprive them of life or of liberty as a conviction and a sheriff, and they are just as legal as conviction and hanging." In regard to the cause of the war, Mr. Davis says: "Slave property is the pretext of the rebellion and the chief instrument by which the revolutionists have coerced submission to their will. Sound policy requires that a weapon of such power be broken or wrested from the hands of the enemies of the government." To such sound, loyal sentiments, every true friend of his country will give his hearty support. Only avowed traitors, or at least such secessionists as the editor of the Chicago *Times*, who wants to get up a "fire in the rear" of our patriotic armies will oppose them.

THE BATTLE OF RICHMOND.

There were good reasons for Jeff. Davis to assure the fearful and quaking people of Virginia, that he had no intention to withdraw his forces beyond her borders; and that he could hold on in her sheltered valleys, and behind the rugged ramparts of her mountains, and keep up the war for twenty years. Because Davis asserted this to be the purpose of the Confederate Rulers, it is true, is no proof that they were not, at the very time of his assurance, stealthily making all things ready to depart as soon as possible with all their forces, and leave the proud mother of States to her just doom; but there are some facts and considerations which compel the secession leaders to struggle to the last for the possession of their hold on Virginia; and it is most probable that they have determined to stake their all on the result of the conflict at Richmond. The cause of the Confederacy has been losing very rapidly during the last few months the confidence of foreign nations. The long series of reverses and defeats which have followed their arms from Fort Henry till now, have taught their friends abroad that the rebel forces are either lacking in soldierly qualities, discipline or arms; or else they are badly officered and commanded; or perhaps they are made to fight in a cause for which they have no heart. Whichever explanation may be taken, it is getting to be admitted by all foreign judges that the Confederate forces are no match for the Army of the Union; and unless something extraordinary should occur, some exhibition of martial spirit or military genius and skill far surpassing anything hitherto displayed by them, the conviction that their cause is utterly hopeless will soon be admitted all over Europe. To abandon their capital now, and be driven out of Virginia before the advancing forces of the Union, would be so plain and startling an announcement of weakness and defeat, that their best friends abroad would lose all faith in their cause.

The loss of *prestige* and the confession of feebleness which such a step carries with it, would be no less pernicious and irreparable at home. The rebels cannot quit Virginia now, without quitting it forever; and the men of Virginia who form much the largest part of the secession forces, will not leave their native State, and giving up all they have, retreat South to fight for the independence of the Cotton States. It is well known, and doubtless admitted by the leading rebels, that a Confederacy formed of the Cotton States alone, or of them with other States, without Virginia, would not stand. In all their plans Virginia has been considered an essential and indispensable portion of the structure. Of the secession black arch, she is the necessary key-stone, and they all feel that without her, the whole fabric would fall into a heap of ruins. Hence the struggle for the possession of Virginia is with them a life and death struggle; and whatever of courage, or fierceness, or endurance can be found in their ranks; whatever of ardor or valor may be inspired by the hope of the near triumph of their cause, or whatever of grim defiance or desperate fighting from the fear of utter ruin, may be looked for in the stupendous conflict which will soon take place near Richmond.

As one looks back over the long scroll of human history and sees the many red spots marking the great battles of the world, and scans closely their causes, or follows down the long train of their vast results for good or for evil to the whole human race, there can no one be pointed out, of which the consequences seem so tremendous as those that are suspended on the battle of Richmond. It is not too much to say that all that is highest and best in civilization; all the richest fruits of religious culture and human progress; all the fairest growth of the past and all the highest hopes of the future for mankind, are so far as we can see hanging on the issue of that struggle. If the rebel banner shall be borne in triumph over the field, the hope of freedom will droop, and justice, humanity, and religion seem smitten down, and overwhelmed with disaster. If, which we cannot doubt, the blessed cause of the Union and Liberty, one and inseparable, shall be victorious, we shall from that moment enter upon a higher path of progress and greatness, than our own or any other country has ever before known.

TAX THE BANKS.

That the people of the North are alarmed by the excessive increase of the volume of paper money of the country, and that they anticipate a speculative expansion and a grand crash at the end of the war, as the consequence of that increase, we can have no doubt. That, for the preservation of the business interests of the masses, (not the speculators,) for the retention of the coin in the country, and for the economy with which the war and all the operations of the Government ought to be carried on, they desire a partial or complete suppression of the paper promises to pay issued by the local banks, is also clear. Why, then, will not Congress do its duty, by at once levying a tax on the small notes of these banks, and by-and-by upon the notes of larger denominations—a tax that shall compel their retirement, and put into the hands of the people a currency, the goodness of which is measured only by the perpetuity of our institutions? The case is as plain as the nose on Mr. Seward's face, and that is as plain as a pike staff. The Government must give way to the banks, or the banks to the Government; but it unfortunately happens that unless the question of precedence is soon decided, the mischief may be done, and Government, banks and people may all be involved in bankruptcy and ruin. The flood of paper money is now alarming, and we are just on the threshold of the paper money era. The markets all over the country feel the effect of the rising tide. In New York, where every second man is a gambler of one sort or another, stocks are increased in value, with a certainty that the rise will extend to merchandise and real property. In Chicago, where corner-lots are the staple, corner-lots are rising, not because they are intrinsically more valuable, but because there is more paper money; and the prospect is that the flood will extend to the rural districts and set every man to dealing in land. Why not? The paper circulation of the loyal States was last year, at this time, not more than $140,000,000, all told. Since then, the Government has added to it at least $160,000,000 in treasury notes, and the banks have, we do not doubt, sent their issues up, though in a state of suspension, to $200,000,000. See then what is approaching: Secretary Chase asks for $175,000,000 more notes, and he will get them. He must get them. When the paper money experiment was entered upon, all other ways were closed up; and now there is no turning back. Paper money or nothing—gold is impossible. The end can easily be foretold. Prices will rise—prices of everything; but perhaps as gold will go up with equal pace, though nobody may make fortunes out of the inflation, the Government will suffer. The cost of the war will be doubled; and that cost is by and by to be paid in solid coin. This is all plain; but no man in Congress dares attempt to arrest the approaching calamity by proposing to levy such a tax on bank notes as will compel their retirement, and thus keep the paper circulation of the country within bounds. A law which will do that thing is that which will save the country. Is there not one man in either house of Congress who will propose it? What say the representatives of Illinois?

LIES REFUTED.

Says the Chicago Secession Organ:

> The Governor has made numerous appointments to military and civil office on the express condition that the recipients should oppose the new constitution, and judges have soiled the ermine by dragging it in the gutters of the election canvass.

That's a lie made out of whole cloth, and we defy the "fire-in-the-rear man" to the proof of the truth of his allegations. As the Governor has appointed as many Democrats as Republicans to military office, we ask the former to resent the insult offered them in the extract which we copy. What says Col. Cummings—did he agree, when commissioned, to oppose the New Constitution? He is in town—let him answer for himself and, as far as he can, for his brother soldiers in the field.

Again says Secesh:

> If the constitution is defeated, these interests have defeated it; and it a direct and palpable proclamation of their purpose to govern the State in all things concerning their interests. The hostility of the bank interest was unconcealed, and the returns will disclose something of the extent of interference by railroads.

The truth is exactly the reverse. The completed railroads in the State and the existing banks either took no part in the contest or favored the abominable swindle. Why? The railroads were sure that no competing lines could be built, and the banks that they could have the monopoly of the rag money business, under the new arrangements proposed; hence they were silent or secretly for the iniquity.

Once more says the rebel who would open a fire on the rear of our troops:

> It is not alleged, or, if it be alleged it cannot be shown, that the new constitution contains a single partisan provision, or that its adoption would give any partisan advantage, unless, indeed, it be deemed that a partisan advantage is involved in the provision for a popular election for State officers in the fall of the present year.

Here are the facts: No fundamental law so intensely partisan was ever made by any State in the Union. Under the New Constitution, the Republicans, though in a majority of 25,000 in the State, could not control the Lower House of the Legislature, and with 40,000 majority would fail of carrying the Senate. These are the plain facts, and while they illustrate the wickedness of the Apportionment contained in the swindle, furnish a beautiful comment on the "popular sovereignty" professions of the men who have made popular sovereignty their hobby.

We suggest to the secession organ that it would profit by getting the "John Brown Abolitionist" (Long John) to do its lying. He has more brains than all the *Times* corps, and has a life-long experience in the business. Why not employ him at once?

CHICAGO RIVER.

No man crosses a bridge in this city without having a conviction impressed upon his mind that something must be done to improve the condition of Chicago River, and that the penalty for a failure to purify that stream will be not only the discomfort of every citizen during the whole summer, but a fearful increase of the bills of mortality. We appeal to those whose task it is to look after this matter, to see to it at once that some plan is devised and put into operation to effect the object desired; and we appeal to all influential citizens to make it their business to urge the public officers to the quick performance of their duty. There is no time for delay. Hot weather is approaching in which a few days will do more mischief than can ever be repaired. The cost is a bagatelle—should not, where so many precious lives are concerned, be taken into the account. The work must be done, or we must be content to see sorrow go into every house where there are children to be swept off, and to have an injury done to the reputation of Chicago for healthfulness, which years cannot repair.

A WARNING TO INDIANA.

We have no doubt of the earnestness of and faithfulness—nor of the thorough loyalty of such of the members of the Democratic party in Indiana, as are making common cause with the Republicans of that State. We have the utmost confidence that the Union of the two parties, for the purpose of upholding the national power, by the election of suitable men of tried loyalty, to the executive offices of the State, will be a success, and one that will do great honor to the patriots who are engaged in the movement. But let us in behalf of the Republicans of Illinois, who are reaping the bitter fruit of an attempt in the same direction, give our Indiana friends of the pure faith, the benefit of the caution that we have learned. Let them make their selections for county officers with exceeding care; and when members of the Legislature are to be chosen, let that care be redoubled. Let them see to it that the proposed union is not confined to the Republican counties alone, but that it extends, on the basis accepted, from La Porte to the Ohio River. Let them know that their candidates for all places are not Union men with an *if* or *but*, else certain disaster will be the end of the co-operative endeavor. We have tried it in Illinois and know. Our recent convention is a warning not to be forgotten.

RANK TREASON.

> If anything would justify a march on Washington, the loyal people of the country would be justified in going *en masse* and driving out the abolition conspirators, of which Secretary Stanton is the head, and Wade, Wilson or Chandler the tail.—*Chicago Times (Secession organ,) yesterday.*

This is one policy of the "fire in the rear" which the editor of the *Times* threatened, when our loyal soldiers started South to put down treason and save the Republic. After the war had commenced, by the formal secession of half a dozen States, the attack on the *Star of the West* going to the relief of Fort Sumter, and the mustering of an army in the South, said he:

> *If the refusal to repeal the personal liberty laws shall be persisted in, and if there shall not be a change in the present seeming purpose to yield to no accommodation of the national difficulties, and if troops shall be raised in the North to march against the people of the South,* A FIRE IN THE REAR WILL BE OPENED UPON SUCH TROOPS, WHICH WILL EITHER STOP THEIR MARCH ALTOGETHER, OR WONDERFULLY ACCELERATE IT. In other words, if in the present posture of the Republican party towards the National difficulties, war should be waged *that* WAR WILL BE FOUGHT IN THE NORTH.

Our readers will see how faithfully he is carrying out his original intentions. The question now is, How long, in this loyal community, shall such treason be permitted? What say the true men? Shall the Secretary of War be driven out of Washington by a Secession mob? That's the question!

ILLINOIS THE THIRD.

If the New Constitution is defeated, as we have no doubt it is, the future career of Illinois under her old fundamental law, is assured. The State goes onward and upward toward her legitimate rank as the third of the States of the Union! The third: New York first; Pennsylvania second; ILLINOIS, (in 1870) third! In the glorious prospect, what material prosperity do we not see as the reward of her people for their faithfulness to the approved truths of civilization! We congratulate our readers upon the brilliancy of the future of the Commonwealth that they have learned to love.

McCLELLAN REINFORCED.

There can hardly be a doubt that McClellan has been generously reinforced. The Pennsylvania reserve, 8,000 strong, is with him; so are ten regiments which have been during the past year in the neighborhood of Newport News, Old Point, &c; so is McDowell's corps, 30,000 strong; also several New York regiments, including the 10th and 101st, with others. Our Irish Brigade are also probably with McClellan's army at this time.

Northwestern University.

The eleventh annual commencement of this institution was suitably observed on Thursday, the 19th inst. The forenoon was devoted to the Baccalaureate address, by Dr. Dempster, exhibiting the constituents of true manliness, in the condensed thought, and scientific analysis, of a practised and profound thinker and exact reasoner. The address was able and impressive, and well rewarded the close attention it required.

The exercises of the graduating class—six in number—were attended in the afternoon by a numerous and gratified assembly. The performances of the young men—generally treating of grave subjects—showed good intellectual training and untrammeled freedom; and were well filled with sound thoughts, well expressed. The delivery was forcible and often energetic. On the whole one was struck with the honest and straight-forward fidelity with which this young institution is conducted by its learned faculty—a fact of some significance in these days of magnificent pretension.

The University is beautifully located, amidst the forest verdure which calls up the classic "Academia" of ancient Greece; and in its prospective successful endowment, with its able corps of teachers, gives promise of a bright future. Its university library, although in its beginning, numbers about 3,000 volumes of well selected works, embracing almost every department of learning and affording no inconsiderable help to the young and aspiring mind. We were struck with its need of many appliances in common request, such as our best modern Cyclopedias, complete files of the best modern reviews, and other convenient and ample works of reference in bibliography, biography and universal science. The bountiful hands that have generously founded and sustained this seminary of learning, can do no fitter, nor more useful service than by replenishing its shelves with these handy helps in making intelligent, ready and scholarly men.

The following composed the graduating class of 1862: Robert Bentley of Lockport, Illinois; Bennet B. Botsford of Chicago; Isaac W. McCasky of La Porte, Indiana; Henry G. Meacham of Dunton Illinois; William F Rose of Hanover Michigan; David Sterrett of Lewistown, Pennsylvania. The degrees were conferred by Prof. Noyes, the acting President of the University.

M. Mercier and Jeff. Davis.

One of the French papers states that at the time of his visit to Richmond, M. Mercier had an interview with Jeff. Davis, and that, in the course of conversation, he asked from the rebel president if there was not in his mind any ground upon which the South could make proposals of peace to the North. "No, sir," said Jefferson Davis, "the Confederate States are not so high nor so low as to entertain any thought of that kind. The time for peace will, doubtless, come; but it has not yet, and we must wait awhile before we can avail ourselves of your good offices."

☞ Gen. Charles Devens, of Massachusetts, who was wounded at the battle of Fair Oaks, visited the State House, at Boston, on Monday last. He is able to walk by using a cane, and hopes to be able to return to his command in two weeks. The ball which wounded him still remains in his leg, but it gives him no trouble. Gen. D., it will be remembered, was at the Ball's Bluff disaster, in command of the Massachusetts 15th, and escaped capture, after nearly all of his regiment were killed or captured, by swimming the Potomac. He is a most gallant soldier and noble gentleman.

☞ Gov. Tod of Ohio, has issued a proclamation ordering all absentees from Ohio regiments who are fit for duty, to report themselves to him by letter, without delay, giving postoffice address, company and regiment, when they will be furnished with means of transportation to their regiments. All unabled and wounded officers who are unable to travel will report in person to the commanding officer at Camp Chase, where they will remain until able to join their commands.

☞ The rowdy mayor of Cincinnati went into a lager beer garden a few days since, drank lager until he got cross, then got up a fight with a smaller man than himself, and got badly pumeled, including two black eyes and a damaged nose. The Mayor went to his office took some policemen and had his opponent arrested and locked up in a station house. The respectable citizens of Cincinnati are looking with anxiety for the next municipal election. They want to change their drunken Mayor for a better man.

☞ Brigadier-General George F. Shepley, military commandant at New Orleans, writes to the editor of the *Eastern (Me.) Argus* that he declines to be a candidate for the office of governor of Maine, as requested by his friends and closes his letter by saying that "if, after the close of the war, I can be permitted to return as a private citizen of an united and peaceful country, my highest aspirations and hopes will be fully realized."

☞ Gen. Butler has inaugurated a much-needed work in New Orleans. The first military executions were to take place on the 4th inst. The objects of this stern act of justice are the six prisoners of war who violated their parole, and commenced the organization of a company with the purpose of forcing our pickets and joining Beauregard.

☞ A petition is in circulation, and has already been signed by a number of the prominent citizens of Michigan, for the appointment, by the Board of Regents, of Col. O. B. Willcox, now a prisoner in the hands of the rebels, to the Professorship of Military Engineering in the Michigan University. We doubt not such an appointment would be gratifying to the people of the State.

☞ A correspondent writes us from Beloit, Wis., that the coming Fourth of July will be celebrated in the good, old-fashioned way in that town. J. C. Converse, Esq., is the orator. A good time generally is anticipated.

Iowa Boys in Hospital.

GENERAL HOSPITAL, HENDERSON, Ky., June 16th, 1862.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

Enclosed pleased find a list of names of Iowa boys in the Hospital at this place, which you will please publish for the information of their friends in that State:

Rufus A. Wall, co. G, 2d Iowa cavalry.
Hugh J. Wiggin, co. G, 2d do.
Henry M. Blanchard, co. E, 2d do.
James Ross, co. E, 2d Iowa infantry.
Benton F. Wood, co. C, 2d do.
R. R. Barnes co. I, 3d do.
A. E. Brott, co. I, 3d do.
Philamon Eshart, co. E, 12th do.
Joseph D. Baker, co. C, 13th do.
John W. Brown, co. F, 15th do.
Wm. Dailey, co. F, 15th do.
Hezekiah England, co. D, 15th do.
Joseph Arnold, co. K, 15th do.
Edward Steineman, co. G, 16th do.
John Bosler, co. G, 16th do.
Henry M. Williams, co. F, 17th do.
Wm. W. Rowe, co. D, 17th do.
Robert Brown co. D, 17th do.

I remain very respectfully yours,
H. H. McElroy, Co. G, 13th Iowa.

Iowa papers please copy.

No French Creoles in the Rebel Army.

A correspondent at Winchester, Va., writes as follows:

"It is a remarkable fact that the 6th, 7th, 8th and 9th regiments of Louisiana infantry were present at the battle of Winchester, together with Wheat's Louisiana Tigers and two batteries of Louisiana artillery; and yet among all the prisoners taken or wounded in the hospitals here, not one French Creole appears, nor a single Frenchman of foreign birth.

"Thus we have four and a half regiments and two full batteries in the rebel service in this valley, in which there are probably none, or scarcely a corporal's guard, of that class of the Louisiana population. It is fair to presume, therefore, that none, or scarcely any of that class of population, comprising one-third at least of the entire white population of Louisiana, are favorable to disunion. They are proverbially a brave and gallant race. They fight as quickly and daringly as any race on the globe."

Secessionists in the Departments.

A correspondent of the New York *Times* writes as follows from Washington:

Incredible as it may seem, there are yet employes of known secession proclivities in the departments. Yesterday a complaint was made against one whose daughters have within a few days been detected in affording aid and comfort to the enemies of the country. Steps have been taken to insure his removal. There are many others feeding at the public crib who should be looked after a little.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

About Platforms—"Confiscate the Property and free the Slaves of Rebels"—Subsisting the Army on the enemy—The Mexican President—The Illinois and Michigan Canal Bill—Adjournment again—The Rebel Lee's Whitehouse on the Pamunky—Washington Secesh on Gen. Butler's Order.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, June 19, 1862.

A great many persons are writing letters to Washington from all parts of the country just now, asking Republican Senators and Representatives, "What policy are we to uphold in the approaching campaign? What shall we put into the platform? What is the policy of the Administration?" and so forth, and so forth. Candidates are casting about in all directions for issues, some based upon principle and some upon policy and some upon neither. If this session of Congress, and the war which has alternately raged and drivelled during its continuance, have taught anything, it is that the people want for their platform:

"CONFISCATE THE PROPERTY AND FREE THE SLAVES OF REBELS."

—and the Lord of Hosts take care of the consequences! This is the platform that will win. Let all cowards and trimmers, and rebel sympathisers take warning in time. That train is going through first or last, and passengers had as well be getting their tickets and having their baggage checked. There is no use in denying or attempting to conceal the fact that we are in the gloomiest period of the war. The Treasury has been bankrupt ever since the middle of January, for the suspension of specie payments always did mean bankruptcy and always will. But the country did not feel it—has not begun to feel it till now. From this time forth we are sailing straight into a gulf of financial chaos, not the government merely, but every man, woman and child in it, unless we take off the gloves and strike rebellion in the face with our best "bunch of fives." Depreciated shinplasters will eat up the earnings of the poor man alike with the accumulations of the rich, for every expedient to get something out of nothing *must fail*. If it costs one million or two millions per day to feed, clothe, arm, pay and transport our soldiers it must come out of the people, treasury notes or no treasury notes.

What is to be done? Take the property of the traitors who plunged us into the war, and strike off the shackles of the slaves whose unrequited toil supports it. Prejudice and passion, begotten in old party conflicts, may fight against it, but they will fight in vain. It will soon be a question of life and death, and there will be no choice. The policy of subsisting the army on the enemy has been discussed of late in executive circles with extreme soberness, and orders to that effect, in one or two extreme cases, were issued to certain generals who neglected or refused to obey them. A fund equal to $3,000,000 was raised in this manner during the Mexican war, which was legalized by the act of March 3, 1849. Jeff. Davis himself was one of the officers who confiscated the enemy's property, and, as Secretary of War, in 1853, he attended to the settlement of the accounts of quartermasters who had received and used it for the subsistence of the soldiers. But it is better that the law should precede than follow such a step.

The amended bill reported by the House Committee on Military Affairs "to construct a ship canal for the passage of armed and naval vessels from the Mississippi River to Lake Michigan," provides that as soon as the State of Illinois shall transfer to the United States the title to the Illinois and Michigan canal, Mr. William H. Swift (one of the present trustees), and an engineer of the topographical corps, to be designated by the Secretary of War, and a citizen of Illinois to be designated by the President, shall proceed to enlarge said canal to the dimensions of 160 feet in width, with locks 350 feet long, and seventy-five feet wide, and to improve the navigation of the Illinois and Des Plaines Rivers so as to insure safe and uninterrupted navigation therein for gunboats, steamboats, naval and war vessels of the United States, drawing not more than six feet of water, subject to the approval of their plan by the President of the United States, and to appropriations made from time to time by Congress. The revenues of the canal and improvement are to be applied first to the payment of the amount expended thereon by the United States, and second to the present bonded debt of the canal. After the payment and satisfaction of these claims, the entire work will revert to the State of Illinois, with a proviso that it shall forever be open to the use of the United States Government free of any cost or charge whatever, and to all citizens of the United States, subject only to such tolls as may be necessary to keep it in repair.

Admirable as this plan is in a commercial sense, and there is no grander or more beneficent enterprise open to the government or people of the United States, it is useless to expect that any action will be taken at this session of Congress. The bill may pass the House of Representatives, though that part of its progress is much befogged. It cannot pass both branches. An eagerness to adjourn, which is equally irresistible and unreasonable, has sprung up within two or three days. Hot weather and renominations have so got the mastery that if Stonewall Jackson were at our heels he could hardly accelerate the departure of our legislative department.

The action of the president and the demonstration in the House concerning McClellan's guard around the rebel Lee's property on the Pamunky, came sooner than I expected. The following letter from a gentleman connected with one of the benevolent organizations attached to the army, will show something of need which existed for the Whitehouse premises:

WHITEHOUSE, VA., June 14, 1862.

"* * * Last evening we had quite a little flurry in our camp, as the rebels made an attack on us a mile or two from here—burned up three vessels, captured forty wagons and horses belonging to the same, and killed several men, at a place called Garrick's Landing. This morning our pickets were driven in, or pretended to be, though I don't believe that there are an hundred armed rebels within five miles of us. I may be mistaken, however. This morning there is a good deal of musketry firing all around us, with what result I know not. Last night everybody had to lie on arms and be ready for an attack. I took the liberty of looking to see whether the guard about the Lee estate was withdrawn, but it was still there. I would almost be willing to have this place captured *for the sake of seeing that guard routed out*. It is an infernal shame to have our men guarding rebel property when the very skies are lighted by the fires of rebels consuming the property of loyal men. And another thing as bad—we have about 250 hospital tents located in what we should call a *swamp* in New England. It is totally unfit for the purpose. A large proportion of those sent there die; but there is no better place unless the high land of the Lee estate is appropriated for that purpose. Is there not power and humanity enough in Washington to cause this to be done? The old army officers here are an inhuman set, and care no more for the officers and soldiers of the volunteer force than an ass does for his pedigree. If our army were all regulars, this rebellion would never be put down. The sympathies of the officers are generally with the South. They don't want to hurt the rebels, and they never will. The rebels know it. If we had not taken a man or an officer from the regular army, or if that army had gone over to the rebel standard and we had relied upon new men entirely, I believe the rebellion would have been used up long ago. You may depend upon it, that the officers of the old army are very many of them, lazy, arrogant and cowardly, and totally inhuman. I hope God will remove them gently by death at the earliest possible moment. An advance movement will then be made. But it is no use for me to attempt to do justice to the subject, so I will quit it. There are some honorable exceptions among them of course. I speak of this *class*."

Since the Southern newspapers have given tongue so loudly on the subject of Butler's order concerning the "women of the town," our Washington secesh have commenced baying on the same key. One would think they were all in the imminent, deadly breach. Was there ever a more unblushing example of impudence? This outcry proceeds from a state of society where the virtue of two millions of females is for sale under the statute; where concubinage is more common than in Turkey and more hideous than in Utah—a sea of lewdness enacted into law, whose results are partially exhibited by the presence of 405,751 mulattoes in the census of 1850. And it is in a scene like this that we find the tremendous spasm of virtue exhibited by the Richmond and Charleston papers, and which shakes the soul of the pure minded Beauregard! Alack a day!

New Experiments with Gun Cotton.

The Austrian government has recently instituted new experiments with gun cotton, with such good results that a considerable part of the Austrian artillery is to be immediately supplied with that article, prepared according to the method of Gen. Baron Lenk. It is claimed that the new method of manufacture produces gun cotton which remains perfect for many years, and that its effect is more than equal to that produced by powder, while its lightness renders transportation cheap and easy. The Vienna correspondent of the London *Times* says:

Baron Von Lenk admits that breech-loading guns can be used with greater precision, with gun cotton, than any others, but, for several reasons, he prefers guns which are loaded at the muzzle for field artillery. In the number of the Leipsic *Illustrirte Zeitung*, of May 3d, there is a description of Lenk's new gun. Up to the present moment, only three kinds of guns have been made. They are rifled four-pounders, for brigade and cavalry service, eight-pounders as reserve artillery, and three-pounders, which can be carried by beasts of burden, for use in mountainous districts.

The last mentioned guns, which are of bronze, weigh one hundred and fifty Austrian pounds; but trials are now being made with three-pounders of cast steel which weigh no more than forty-four pounds. The range of the three-pounders is 3,000 paces, and their accuracy is said to be extraordinary. Before the end of the next month the army will be supplied with thirty batteries of four-pounders, and it is confidently expected that Lenk's gun-cotton will supersede powder. The carriages of the new guns are of iron, and they are so constructed that they can be taken to pieces, and, in case of need, carried by the artillerymen. Some interesting experiments have recently been made with gun-cotton at Venice, but their results are not positively known. It is, however, related that boats have been blown out of water by gun-cotton, which had been ignited by means of electricity. Gun-cotton steeped in water for a month, and then properly dried, has been found to have lost none of its explosive power.

In a Bad Fix.

The Pittsburgh *Gazette* of the 19th, tells the following incident which occurred to one of Mulligan's "bould brigadiers:"

One of Col. Mulligan's brave Irish boys visited Wheeling while the regiment was detained near that place by the late railroad accident. Passing through the streets he was accosted by an Irish woman, leading a little boy. He recognized in her an old lover whom he had "skedaddled" from in New York, and who introduced to him the little boy as his own "darling son." He started off at the double-quick, but she caught him by the coat tail and detained him till he pulled out a ten dollar treasury note, when she suffered him to depart. He tried to look him up afterwards, but he could not be found, and would doubtless rather encounter the most savage rebel than his old flame and her darling son.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

RAISING THE UNION FLAG.

Trade and Finances—Resumption of Specie Payments by the Bank of America.

The steamer Ocean Queen, from New Orleans 11th, arrived at New York on Wednesday. Among the passengers in the Ocean Queen, are Pierre Soule and the sheriff of New Orleans, A. Mazaquen, who are prisoners for Fort Warren, in charge of Col. Kinsman; also M. St. Cyr, the French consul, and Mrs. B. F. Butler, wife of the General. There are nearly 200 passengers in all.

EXPORTS—UNION FLAG RAISING—LOVELL'S ARMY.

The following interesting extracts are from a private letter dated at New Orleans on the 11th inst.:

"The exports from here are almost entirely confined to sugar and molasses, which is given in exchange for the absolute necessaries of life. So stringent has been the blockade at this port that for several consecutive days the entire city was without bread—the rich and poor alike. The Blackstone brought the first cargo of flour, and it is to be sold at auction to-day. The maximum price heretofore was twenty dollars per barrel, United States money, fixed by General Butler. The currency of the city consists in broken bank bills reprinted on the backs, and cut in half, making two bills of one—omnibus tickets, railroad checks and little pieces of cards of all kinds.

"There was a Union flag raised on the city hall on Saturday, amidst some enthusiasm and much fear by many who wish our cause success but dare not encourage us, as the life of a resident is worth little who dares advocate Union. As yet the city is held by fear, but it is thought that a few days will make a great change in our favor.

"The residents of the city despise Lovell for running away, and the country people despise the city folks for letting him run without an effort to prevent the landing of our forces. I have heard many men and even ladies speak very indignantly against what they call the 'runaway clerk of a runaway street commissioner.' They say his horse made the best time of any in the regiment."

EXTRACTS FROM NEW ORLEANS PAPERS.

Business seems to be gradually reviving. The latest papers contain columns of "wants," announcements of arrivals of goods from the North, and advertisements of the resumption of travel to New York, Minatitlan and Red River.

The money article of the *True Delta* of the 11th says of

—TRADE AND FINANCE.

"Nothing has occurred in financial circles since our last to materially alter the condition of the market, and business of every kind still progresses in an exceedingly languid and unsatisfactory manner. There were no commercial or mortgage securities to be found at any time in the hands of sellers, and the bank movement was almost exclusively restricted to full or partial renewals of maturing obligation, while transactions in specie and uncurrent money were, if anything, still smaller than heretofore, and operations in exchange were confined to trifling negotiations in sterling bills at 30 per cent premium, and in francs a four francs per dollar for city and bank notes.

"Stocks and bonds were almost wholly neglected throughout, but holders manifested no disposition whatever to press sales, and, in fact, operators appeared to be as far apart as ever on the question of prices. No large lots of any description have changed hands from the opening of the week, or, at least, no particulars of any actual transfers have been made known except those of twenty-five shares Bank of Louisiana stock, which have been reported at the reduced price of $110 per share."

CONTRACTORS HELD TO THEIR OBLIGATIONS.

Gen. Shepley, military commandant of New Orleans, has taken the city contractors in hand, and holds them to their contracts, thus providing for the cleanliness, and consequently the health, of the city.

From all this it appears that the city is to be kept as clean as possible, even at the expense of annoying the contractors, who were as violent rebels as those who went out to fight.

RESUMPTION OF SPECIE PAYMENTS.

The gratifying intelligence of a resumption of specie payments by the banks of New Orleans is thus conveyed by the *True Delta* of the 11th:

"Some of the banks are, we understand, preparing themselves for the resumption of specie payments, and, in our columns, the Bank of America announces that this important step has been already taken by that hitherto very successfully administered corporation. This is as it should be, and is very commendable.

The money article of the *True Delta* says:

We have been unable to ascertain the exact amount of the present liabilities of this bank, but according to the official returns to the Board of Currency, the aggregate deposits of the 14th September, 1861, footed up $884,408, and the total circulation at the same date reached $174,098.

CORRECTION OF RUMORS.

The *Picayune* has the following:

"'Perley,' the Washington correspondent of the Boston *Journal*, in his letter of the 19th of May, says: 'Already has the yellow fever made its appearance in New Orleans.'

"No, Major, not already then, nor already *now*."

The same paper deprecates the "sensational" letters from New Orleans, and denies a report which appeared in the *Journal of Commerce* of the hanging of an Englishman named Moody, adding:

"It is a falsehood, made out of the whole cloth, web and woof. And yet it is going the rounds of the northern press, and Mr. Moody is constantly receiving letters from agonized friends and relatives with regard to this cruel calumny."

ITEMS.

An increased force of clerks had been engaged at the Postoffice to assort the heavy mails received from the North.

A slave named Amanda was arrested on the 10th for attempting to set fire to a dwelling house. She was sent to prison for a year.

The City Hotel had been re-opened for the reception of visitors.

The Butler school of literature was temporarily suspended; but a single proclamation from the general appearing in our files of papers.

FROM MITCHELL'S ARMY.

The Chattanooga Expedition.

[Correspondence Cincinnati Gazette.]

HUNTSVILLE, ALA., June 11, 1862.

Again have we subsided into military quiescence. Negley's expedition was highly successful, resulting in the capture of many horses, arms, forage, prisoners, and finally drove all the rebels across the Tennessee. Negley attacked Chattanooga from the opposite side of the river, having no means of crossing the Tennessee. His fire was replied to from some artillery mounted in some earthworks thrown up on the opposite side of the river. On the morning of the 7th inst. Gen. Kirby Smith reached Chattanooga with nine Confederate regiments and one battery. He disposed of his forces along the landing in front of Chattanooga, distant from Gen. Negley's men 600 yards. Col. Scribner, of Negley's troops, then advanced and opened upon Smith's sharpshooters, compelling them to fall back. Smith opening his guns, Negly replied, and in three hours dismounted all his guns, tearing up his works, and driving the enemy from the town. They retreated by way of Dalton, Ga., burning the railroad bridges after them. Deserters are coming in all the time. They confirm the disgraceful rout of Gen. Adams, who in his rapid flight, lost his hat and sword. The expedition was a complete success.

During the time of Negley's bombardment, Col. Stearne, falling in his attempt to rejoin Kirby Smith, struck out for McMinville. Negley is now after him, and will in all probability succeed in capturing him and his whole party.

Gen. Negley compliments Col. Turchin, of the 19th Illinois, and Col. Scribner, of his command.

Gen. Mitchell was out yesterday inspecting his forces along the line of the Tennessee and Alabama railroad.

The Michigan engineers are constructing a new bridge across Elk River, on the Tennessee and Alabama railroad.

At Decatur, a large flat is being constructed to pass some of Mitchell's locomotives over to the opposite side of the Tennessee for Gen. Halleck's use.

The burning of the Decatur bridge was a sad mistake, and it will take months to reconstruct it; yet its destruction was deemed a military necessity.

The importance of Mitchell's movement on this place is becoming more and more apparent every day. By the occupation of Huntsville he is frustrated one after another scheme of the rebels, which, could it have been successful, would have given us in these parts another Corinthian army.

By his occupation of the line of the Memphis and Charleston railroad, he cut off their east and west communication, leaving them no opportunity to congregate a large army in Northern Alabama. Here they would have had plenty of forage, now used for the wants of Mitchel's army. The demoralization of Beauregard's army, the defeat of Adams, and subsequent evacuation of Chattanooga, has had a splendid effect upon the people of Northern Alabama. Her leading men are giving daily evidence of what they intend to do; and were they satisfied of the fact, that there was no possibility of a reaction in arms, their voices would be heard as in other days, in behalf of the Union.

Secessionist Women in our Hospitals.

The Fortress Monroe correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press* says:

"We were present to-day when three rebel females from Norfolk were visiting the different wards of the Hygeia in search of wounded prisoners. We had heard of their impudence, but we never before witnessed it, except in the harmless way of drawing in their skirts when passing our Union soldiers.

"These women were downright, bitter and overbearing rebels, and took no pains to keep the fact concealed. One of them remarked to one of our nurses that she wished she had fifty brothers to fight and kill Yankees, and all this after seeing the care which we bestow upon those who have fallen into our hands. Among all the wounded men from the South lying in this hospital, I do not believe a solitary one of them approved of the vindictive expressions used by this woman.

"While conversing with a Virginian, who informed her that his feelings had undergone a great change regarding the people of the North, she screeched out, 'O yes, I see they have made proselytes of you.' He answered that if their kindness had the power to accomplish that end he was a proselyte.

"Such creatures as these rabid secession women are, or should be debarred entrance to our hospitals. They cannot appreciate the magnanimity of the North, and they prove themselves utterly devoid of the modesty and tender emotions of gratitude which are characteristic of the refined and intelligent woman."

FROM EUROPE.

Intervention in American Affairs—Lord Brougham on our Civil War—Trade between Liverpool and New Orleans—Running the Blockade—France and Mexico.

A COVERT THREAT OF INTERVENTION.

The London *Times* of the 7th has a long article on American affairs, concluding with this implied threat of intervention:

"The fact that the cotton of the South was very needful to us made the war more distressing, but furnished, in our view, no valid ground for intervention. Past injuries, if we did not think fit to resent them when the Union was strong and united, we thought it below our dignity to resent in the moment of its weakness and adversity. Future security we preferred to look for rather in the good feeling which our conduct seemed to us peculiarly calculated to produce than in availing ourselves of the temporary weakness and misfortune of a kindred people. In this point only we confess we are compelled to believe that we may have been mistaken.

"We do not believe that, had we pushed to the utmost the advantages circumstances threw in our way, we could have been the objects of more bitter hostility, not only among the ignorant and misguided, but among many of those whose education and information should have taught them better. We may possibly live to repent our generosity. We may possibly live to find that our moderation has been displayed towards those who cannot appreciate it. It might have been wiser to take security for ourselves instead of confiding in the fairness and good feeling of others. *If this fact be established the error is still reparable.* The North cannot see that we have done anything to entitle us, we do not say to gratitude or good-will, but to abstinence from hatred and reviling. *A change of policy on the part of this country would very speedily alter their opinion* and convince them of that which they seem now unable to conceive—that they have been treated by England as they never have treated her, and as, if she had thought more of her own interest and less of their misfortune, she never would have treated them."

LORD BROUGHAM ON THE SLAVE TRADE AND THE WAR IN AMERICA.

The sixth annual meeting of the Social Science Congress commenced in London on the 5th instant; Lord Brougham (now eighty-three years of age) delivering the inaugural address as chairman. This speech, remarkable as the production of a vigorous old man, who still preserves his faculties almost in undiminished strength, treats, among other topics, of the African slave trade, and the war in the United States. Of the slave trade, Lord Brougham said:

"The lessons taught by the sad event in the once United States, and by the faults in their constitution, have been stated; but there is happily a spot in the recent aspect of their affairs which is most pleasing to contemplate, and whose brightness we may anxiously hope that no outbreak of the multitude will be suffered to obscure. The Northern government, to its infinite honor, has at length agreed to the mutal right of search—in other words, to abolish all that remains of the slave trade. It has long been known that the greater part of that infernal traffic is carried on in American ships sailing under false colors, none of their own cruisers interfering effectually. Both the English and French cruisers can now visit each suspected vessel; and the traffic is at an end. I regard this as the second real blow struck at the slave trade. The first was the act which I had the happiness of passing through Parliament just half a century ago, for punishing it as a great crime, instead of treating it as merely contraband—a law soon after adopted by America, but never till of late really executed. Let us hope that our government may be encouraged by this important success to use with Spain a language no longer capable of being misunderstood, and peremptorily to demand the execution of the contract for which she received so large a sum of money, and which she has ever since most scandalously broken in all manner of ways, making the slave trade a regular means of enriching her colonial governors sent to recruit their ruined fortunes by bribes from felons, the result being the importation into Cuba of 40,000 negroes yearly."

Of our civil war he said:

"The American civil war has severely affected this country, as well as France, producing great distress in all those districts where the cotton manufacture forms the staple trade. The subject is too painful to dwell upon, were we not relieved by observing the truly admirable behavior of those who suffer the most. The distress has brought into view the happy advance of our artisan population in the branches of knowledge most essential to their well-being. The hardships which they are enduring have not disturbed their minds, or shaken their faith in principles which they had upon examination and reflection adopted in prosperous times. They know that the want of the raw material which sets their industry in motion *would not justify England in using her power to break the laws of nations for the purpose of obtaining it*; and they assent to the wise and just forbearance of our government without a murmur. Their patience under sufferings beyond all former experience is truly affecting. They have made a noble sacrifice to maintain their position as self-supporting members of the community. How unlike this to the blind fury of their predecessors, who in their ignorance always rush to the conclusion that every calamity under which they suffered was brought on them by the rapacity, or the cruel, callous indifference of their superiors in social position."

TRADE BETWEEN LIVERPOOL AND NEW ORLEANS.

A letter from Liverpool, dated June 5, to the London *Times*, says:

"At last the direct trade between Liverpool and New Orleans has been reopened, and the pioneer vessel, the Antoinette, a fine sloop of 800 tons, sailed from the Mersey yesterday evening for New Orleans—*the only clearance for the past eighteen months. The Antoinette had on board a full cargo of salt.* She will be succeeded by the Pole Star and other first-class vessels, so that ere long we may have to record a return of the activity which previously characterized the trade between this port and New Orleans. The steamer Circassian, recently captured by the federal blockading fleet, cleared from Liverpool for Havana—ostensibly—but it was well known here, and, indeed, those in command of the vessel did not attempt to conceal the affair, that the vessel was to run the blockade if she could. The statement, therefore, that the Circassian was a trader between Bordeaux and Havana, is incorrect. The vessel is owned in Liverpool by a firm well known in the Mediterranean trade. The cargo on board the captured vessel was estimated at $1,000,000—a very good day's work for the captor."

RUNNING THE BLOCKADE.

The rates of insurance at "Lloyd's" on steamers chartered to run the blockade, ranged from thirty to forty guineas per cent, and some policies contain a clause that six months' detention from capture is to be considered equivalent to a total loss.

THE DISTRESS IN THE COTTON DISTRICTS.

A general agitation has been commenced in East Lancashire to urge upon the government the necessity of at once repealing the duties on cotton goods and yarns imported into British India, with the view to create an improved trade and thereby alleviate the vast distress and suffering now endured by thousands of factory operatives. A large district outdoor meeting had been called to discuss the question. In a memorial to the government the following passage occurs:

"That your petitioners have borne with patience and resignation the distress which has resulted from the American war, believing that the cause of the distress is beyond the control of the government; but they protest against any acts of Her Majesty's government which shall add to their distress by protective duties upon our exports of manufactured goods."

A CONFEDERATE ARRIVAL IN THE CLYDE.

The Glasgow *Herald* has the following announcement:

"On Wednesday night a little clipper schooner, called the Sue, Capt. Smith, made her appearance at the Broomielaw, with the confederate flag flying, having on board a cargo of turpentine, rosin, &c., from Georgetown, South Carolina, after a thirty day's passage. Capt. Smith reports the blockade as very stringent, several war steamers being off the small port he left. He was detained four weeks waiting a chance or a dark night. He had run out and into Charleston once before with profitable cargoes. There were few or no vessels in the Southern ports. The stocks of naval stores were small, and none making, as the low prices since the war had stopped the makers. Rosins are consumed now in place of coal for making gas, and found to suit well, and cheaper than coal; so that hereafter rosin will always command higher prices in the Confederate States. The captain had considerable difficulty, from this scarcity, in collecting his cargo. Capt. Smith further assures us that there is neither dread of the Northern invaders, nor anything like want of provisions, clothing, money, or other necessaries to carry on the war until the Southerners succeed in gaining a separation and their independence.

FRANCE AND MEXICO—A NEW PROJECT.

The London *Herald's* Paris correspondent says that a favorite idea in France just now is to establish French influence permanently in Mexico in the shape of a protectorate. There will be a French High Commissioner and a French army, whilst the Mexican parliament will be allowed to amuse itself by making speeches and passing bills previously sanctioned by the executive.

The *Independence Belge* in its correspondence from Paris gives the following outline of the course the French government intend to pursue in order to carry out the above policy:

"The Emperor is more than ever determined to pursue the execution of his projects in Mexico. He is not in reality so much annoyed as people suppose at the withdrawal of England and Spain; on the contrary, his isolation leaves him more free to carry out his own views.

"It is, moreover, a mistake to suppose that he was ever very anxious about the candidature of the Archduke Maximilian, or that it is any sacrifice to him to give it up. I believe that the Emperor never thought it possible to make the Mexicans acclaim that prince as their sovereign.

"The only object in putting him forward was to make a parade of disinterestedness, the Emperor being very sure that his name would never be an obstacle to the accomplishment of the imperial schemes. What those schemes are is not yet well known, but they will gradually come out as circumstances more favor their development, and will considerably astonish the world.

"Take it for certain that the Emperor is fully resolved to make the Mexicans pay full value for the services he proposes to render them, and that our intervention will not be limited to a single campaign. Of course there can be no doubt that the overthrow of Juarez's government is one of the objects of our expedition; but when Juarez is got rid of, another government must be put in his place, and the task of providing that will naturally fall upon the French, who, moreover, will take the opportunity of levying upon the country the costs of the war, which must needs be considerable.

"I have reasons for believing that out of the impossibility of establishing a monarchy in Mexico, plausible reasons will be found for permanently establishing French influence in the form of a protectorate—something like that of the English in the Ionian islands. Mexico will be made a great French colony, with liberal institutions, and as much of the autonomy as possible. It is thought at Paris that a vast outlet for our manufactures may be found in Mexico, and that, under French protection, the country may be made to produce cotton on a large scale.

DISFRANCHISING SOLDIERS.

A Letter to Gov. Yates.

The following letter has been sent to Gov. Yates by its author. It shows the despicable swindles resorted to by the Egyptians to disfranchise the gallant defenders of our country. Their rascality will meet with a sore defeat:

MOUND CITY, Ill., June 17, 1862.

To his Excellency Richard Yates, Governor of Illinois.

SIR:—I would call your attention to the fact that I have been a citizen of the State of Illinois for several years, residing in McLean county; that I moved to Mound City, with my family on the 19th of March, 1862, and entered into contract the same day as one of the citizen physicians to the U. S. General Hospital. To-day I offered my vote, "Against the new constitution," which was rejected by two of the judges (Thos. Kirk and W. O. Watts,) upon the ground of my being in government employ, and consequently not entitled to the rights of citizenship. Two weeks ago I voted here at the municipal election; *Judge Kirk* then decided that I was a citizen (I voting for *him*) but the *same man* (Kirk), now deciding that I am not a citizen. Again, an employee in this hospital, who came here since I have, was allowed to vote—supposed to have voted *for* the constitution. Again, as I have been informed, fifteen United States soldiers were told they could vote for "new constitution;" but after ascertaining they would all vote against it, the judges suddenly discovered that soldiers had not the right of suffrage. I would also state that W. O. Watts, one of the acting judges, has his family in Kentucky, and that they removed there more than six months ago, and by many he has not been considered a citizen of this State since last winter; and yet *he* voted. If it is necessary, I can give the names of parties here alluded, and I can make affidavit to the truth of this assertion. I then ask, Shall citizens of Illinois be disfranchised by political tricksters, because they do their country service and choose to have a thinking mind of their own? Shall every knave stand at the polls and dictate to freemen who shall exercise the rights of citizenship? Now, sir, I desire to have you lay this before the proper authorities, and have my vote recorded against an infamous measure. In my opinion, had I voted for the new constitution, my vote would have been received. As the election has been conducted in Mound City this day, it is a fraud upon the rights of citizens of Illinois and upon freeborn Americans. A copy of this communication has been furnished the judges.

Respectfully yours,
CHARLES BOYD, M. D.

We, the undersigned, contract physicians of the United States general hospital in Mound City, have reason to believe the above statement to be correct. Our votes were also rejected by the same judges.

JOHN C. NORTON, M. D.
S. M. PRATT, M. D.

After Mr. Boyd's vote and several others were rejected by the judges, the soldiers assembled, chose judges and a clerk, who were regularly sworn in, and then opened the polls. Ninety votes were cast, as follows: For the constitution, 13; against it, 77. This poll was regularly certified, sworn to, and sent to Springfield.

The Richmondites Getting Pinched for Food.

[From the Richmond Whig, 14th.]

The citizens of Richmond, we are glad to see, are awakening to a proper estimate of the shameful extortion practiced upon them in the various articles of food furnished the market, while, not thirty miles around the country, the very same articles for which they pay down a small fortune here daily, are selling at the most moderate prices, and in abundance at that. It is plain that unless the authorities move in the matter of getting these supplies into the city, there will be want in our midst before midsummer. With the cutting off of railroad communication on the east and north by the enemy, and the monopolizing of the roads south and west by the confederate government, it must be evident to every one that the people can do nothing toward getting provisions to the Richmond market in any abundance, especially when the wagon roads are impassable with mire. As the enemy draw their lines of communications, the need will become greater as the chances of reaching the country are lessened.

FROM AUCTION.
RECEIVED THIS DAY
Thursday, May 22, 1862,
ANOTHER LOT OF 500 PIECES OF THOSE
PINE APPLE MUSLINS
A new and beautiful article for summer dresses. We are selling them at THREE SHILLINGS a yard—just half price.
100 Doz. Real French Embroidered Revered and Home Stitched Handkerchiefs,
For One Dollar. Regular price Three Dollars.
150 Doz. of the finest quality of LADIES LISLE HOSE,
Plain, open worked and embroidered.
For Two and Three Shillings.
Regular price six shillings and one dollar
500 Doz. Extra quality Ladies Hem'd Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs,
For Two Shillings.
1,000 New Style good work Cambric Collars,
For Two Shillings.
1,000 French Lawn Dresses, fast Color,
Ten Yards for One Dollar.
500 Pieces, new style, best Pacific DeLaines,
FOR ONE AND SIXPENCE.
500 Pieces best style and Finest quality Challies,
FOR FIFTEEN CENTS.
50 Pieces best all wool Paris Printed DeLaines
FOR THREE SHILLINGS.
Another large lot of plain all wool DeLAINES, SILK and WOOL CHALLIES, CRAPE MARETTS, BOMBAZINES, and DRESS GOODS of every description, for half price, just opened.
Do not buy elsewhere AT ANY PRICE until you see our bargains, as we have large daily arrivals of new and desirable Goods of every description.
FROM AUCTION,
Manufacturers & Importers Direct
Our entire stock is bought for nett Cash
AT A LARGE DISCOUNT
From regular prices, making every piece a Bargain.
W. M. ROSS & CO.,
167 & 169 Lake Street.
mh20-h80-3m

WILLIAM CLARKE,
SUCCESSOR TO CLARKE & DATER,
WHOLESALE GROCER
AND
General Commission Merchant,
73 South Water street.
Chicago,..........Illinois.
[je20-d291-2w]

5,000 WOOL SACKS
—AND—
50,000 BURLAPS SACKS
For Oats. For sale cheap at
Corn Exchange Bag Manufactory,
157 South Water Street.
HART, ASTEN & CO.
[je18-d45-1m]

GREAT CLOSING OUT SALE
—OF—
PAPER HANGINGS,
At F. E. RIGBY'S, 89 Randolph street.
[je8-r681-1m]

BAUENDAHL & CO., Importers,
"HOPE BUILDING,"
No. 131 DUANE ST., NEW YORK,
Have now in store
Blue Cloths and Doeskins, for Army and Navy Orders.
INDIGO CLOTHS FOR CAPS.
FINE 6-4 DOESKINS, REGULATION SHADE.
Yellow, Scarlet, Crimson and Light Green Cloths. Also—A full line of HEAVY WOOLENS, Eskimo and Moscow Coatings and Velours. 3-4 and 6-4 Black Doeskins and Beavers, 6-4 Fancy Cassimeres.
FOR SALE AT THE LOWEST MARKET PRICES.
[my26-r711-3w-3tew]

ALCOHOL AND SPIRITS.
MY NEW
Alcohol Apparatus,
Said to be the finest piece of copper work in the country, capacity of one hundred barrels per day,
Is now open for Public Inspection.
H. H. SHUFELDT,
[je3-d81m] 60 South Water street.

GREAT REDUCTION IN
SHIRTS.
GOLDEN HILL SHIRTS AT
$2.00.
Shirts made to order and warranted to fit at
$2.00.
WYANT & POWERS,
No. 3 TREMONT BLOCK....DEARBORN STREET.
[ap13 p838-3m]

WOOL!
We have $20,000 placed in our hands to advance on Wool, for sale in this market or for shipment East, where the highest prices may be realized. Producers and dealers in Wool will do well to communicate with us before selling. Address
RAPPLEYE & SHELDON,
Commission Merchants,
[je4-r95-1y] 36 South Water st., Chicago.

BUTTER JARS,
JUGS, CHURNS—all sizes,
For sale LOW to the trade only.
SAMUEL GREENE & CO.
[je10-d59-2w] Basement No. 2 Board of Trade Building

Wholesale Houses.

GRAVES & IRVINE
78 LAKE STREET,
Are now offering to the Trade, FOR NETT CASH,
SKIRTS
At Manufacturer's Prices.
CORSETS
At very close figures. Also, Rubber Combs, Hair Nets, Skirt Braids, Suspenders, Skirt Booms, Hosiery, Handkerchiefs and Notions, at rates that
Cannot be Surpassed.
GRAVES & IRVINE, 78 Lake Street.

SPRING 1862.
COOLEY, FARWELL & CO.
42, 44 & 46 WABASH AVENUE
CHICAGO.
Are now offering a large and attractive assortment
DOMESTICS,
Prints, Ginghams, De Laines,
NOTIONS, FANCY GOODS,
WOOLENS, and a choice selection of
DRESS GOODS.
Most of our heavy Cotton Goods having been purchased early in the fall, we can and will offer superior inducements to the trade.
We will guarantee our prices to be the lowest made in this market, or in New York, adding freight, and invite all close buyers to a careful examination of our stock before purchasing.
COOLEY, FARWELL & CO.

1862. SPRING TRADE. 1862.
WEBER, WILLIAMS & YALE,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
HATS, CAPS,
Straw Goods, Parasols,
Umbrellas and Palm Leaf Goods,
25 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO.
Have now in STORE A LARGE and desirable STOCK for SPRING TRADE which will be offered at
Eastern Prices
For CASH or approved short CREDIT.

WHOLESALE
YANKEE NOTIONS.
J. M. STINE,
33 Lake Street,
Corner of Wabash Avenue,
Has now in store, and offers to the Trade,
AT NEW YORK PRICES,
The largest and best assorted stock in the city of
Yankee Notions,
Hosiery, Gloves,
Hoop Skirts,
Neck Ties,
Hair Nets,
And all the articles usually kept in a FIRST-CLASS NOTION HOUSE.
Orders promptly and faithfully attended to.
[my13-r266-3m]

SPRING OF 1862.
WHOLESALE
DRY GOODS.
Davis, Sawyer & Co.,
40 & 42 LAKE STREET,
Have in store and now receiving
300 Bales Domestics,
250 cases Prints,
200 " Staple Cotton Goods,
50 " Assort'd Dress Goods,
Comprising the most popular and desirable goods of the season, and the
NEWEST AND MOST ATTRACTIVE STYLES,
PURCHASED FOR CASH under the recent depression of the Eastern Markets; all of which will be sold
AT LOWER PRICES
Than many similar goods, of OLDER STYLES, now offered in this and Eastern Markets.
Buyers, ONE AND ALL, are earnestly invited to examine our stock, and compare goods and prices, without regard to published quotations.
DAVIS, SAWYER & CO.
Our firm in St. Louis is SAM'L C. DAVIS & CO. [ap1-d93-3m]

FIELD, BENEDICT & Co.,
34 & 36 Lake Street,
Are now opening a large and well assorted stock of
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES
AND VESTINGS,
Together with all the various styles of Goods for MEN'S WEAR, such as
Corderoys, Satinets,
Moleskins, Cottonades,
Velveteens, F. and M. Cass,
Planters' Drills, Queens Cloth,
Planters' Ducks, Span'h Linens,
Merino Cass, Drap D'Etat,
Kentucky Jeans, Ital'n Cloths,
Fancy Linens, Tweeds.
You will always find in our assortment all the desirable styles in the market, which will be sold at satisfactory prices. A full stock of Tailors' Trimmings always on hand. ap7 p115-1y

WHOLESALE
Hat, Cap and Straw Goods House,
E. P. L. BROOM,
SUCCESSOR TO
E. R. KELLOGG & CO.,
50 Lake Street, Chicago,
Has now on hand and is receiving daily, a large and ENTIRELY NEW stock of
Hats, Caps and Straw Goods,
of all kinds, which have been bought for cash since the great
Decline in Prices,
And which will be sold for cash, or to prompt paying Trade at
NEW YORK PRICES.
Having engaged with Mr. BROOM, I hope to see my old friends and customers, and shall as before do my best in filling their orders.
E. R. KELLOGG.
ap16-p831-3m

NEW STYLES FOR
SUMMER TRADE.
WEBER, WILLIAMS & YALE,
25 Lake Street, Chicago.
Have just received from New York Cash Auction sales and direct from manufacturers, a full stock of
HATS, CAPS, STRAW GOODS,
PARASOLS, SUN UMBRELLAS,
AND PALM LEAF GOODS,
of all the latest styles, specially adapted for Summer Trade, to which the attention of City and Country trade is invited. my30-r763-1m

COUNTRY MERCHANTS
PURCHASING
BOOTS AND SHOES,
WILL FIND AT
Nos. 29 and 31 Lake Street,
Corner Wabash Avenue, next door to Cooley, Farwell & Co.,
A complete assortment of every style adapted to the season. We keep good
Custom-Made Work,
For those who want such, and also a large supply of
CHEAPER GRADES
Which we will sell at
Auction Prices for Cash.
Please examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere, or going further East.
DOGGETT, BASSETT & HILLS.
my18-r611-3m

RAWSON & BARTLETT
Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in
BOOTS AND SHOES,
No. 30 Lake Street, Chicago, Ill.
We would respectfully call the attention of City and Country Merchants to our large stock of Boots and Shoes, which we have now in store and daily receiving from our Factory in [illegible], a full assortment of those Celebrated Custom Made Prime Kip and Calf and Grain Water Proof Boots; together with a full stock of all styles of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS. Of our own quality and manufacture, which we are prepared to sell for CASH and prompt paying trade at Boston and New York Prices. We are Agents for the sale of Mitchell's Patent Metallic Tip Boots and Shoes in all the States.

STRYKER & CO.
No. 141 Lake Street,
Have just received a large lot of
DRESS GOODS
FROM NEW YORK AUCTION SALES,
Which they are offering at
EXTREMELY LOW PRICES
To suit the season. Also [illegible]
SILK SACQUES AND MANTLES
Including the new FRENCH SACQUES and RUFFLED MANTLES. We invite [illegible] these goods, in quality and price, [illegible] cannot be undersold.
A BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT OF
New Styles of Pacific Lawns
Only One Shilling per yard.
JACCONETS, FRENCH BRILLIANTS
New goods and new prices. Also, a fine [illegible]
Black Silk Twist Lace Mitts, Ladies' and [illegible] Hosiery and Gloves, Summer and [illegible]
Alexander's Kid Gloves, Sun Umbrellas
BONNET AND TRIMMING RIBBONS
A large lot of VEILS now opening, [illegible] Colored Grenadine, Love and Lace [illegible]
Hoop Skirts for both Ladies' and Misses' [illegible]
Bridal Trail and Paris Trail.
Made of the best Watch Spring Steel and [illegible] low as can elsewhere be found.
LACE POINTS AND MANTLES.
A full assortment, very cheap. Also [illegible] large lot of the celebrated JENNY LIND [illegible] at the same low price as formerly. We invite [illegible] and examine.
NO. 141 LAKE STREET.
STRYKER & CO.

TRIMMING RIBBONS
A line of those very scarce and desirable [illegible]
JUST RECEIVED
IN ALL COLORS!
Our customers, who have waited long and patiently for the above, are requested to call soon and make their selections.
GRAVES & IRVINE.

SMITH BROTHERS,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
43 South Water street, Chicago,
Keep constantly on hand a large and complete assortment of
SUGARS, COFFEES,
Syrups, Tobacco, Molasses,
WOODEN WARE, CORDAGE, &c.
All of which will be sold Very Low [illegible]
MARCELLUS R. SMITH, late of [illegible]
WALDO W. SMITH,
A. JUDSON SMITH.

GROCERIES
Ewing, Briggs & Co.,
75 SOUTH WATER STREET, CHICAGO,
Offer for sale AT THE VERY LOWEST PRICES TO CLOSE BUYERS AND PROMPT [illegible] a well selected stock of
GROCERIES
At Wholesale,
EMBRACING
SUGARS, FISH,
TEAS, TOBACCO,
COFFEES, RICE,
SYRUPS, SPICES,
MOLASSES, SOAP,
DRIED FRUIT,
WOODEN WARE, and all articles usually [illegible] their line.
We have bought most of our goods [illegible] lieve that we can make it to the interest of [illegible] chasing in this market to call and [illegible] before buying. EWING, BRIGGS & CO., No. 75 South Water street.
Wm. L. Ewing, St. Louis, Mo.
Clinton Briggs, Thomas Heermans, Chicago.

GROCERIES
16 & 18 STATE STREET
G. C. COOK & CO.
WHOLESALE GROCERS.
Cash buyers are invited to [illegible] our Stock.

GEO. W. KING & CO.,
Wholesale Grocers,
No. 12 STATE STREET,
NEAR SOUTH WATER,
Chicago, - - - - Ill.
Geo. Wilson King, late of La Salle,
Benj. H. Aldrich, Chicago.

POLLARD & DOANE,
Successors to Smith, Pollard & [illegible]
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
189 & 191 South Water street, Chicago.
J. K. POLLARD.

DRUGS.
J. H. REED & CO.,
144 and 146 Lake street,
JOBBERS OF
DRUGS, PAINTS,
MANUFACTURERS' GOODS.
Have a large stock of goods [illegible] bought, and offer them low [illegible]
CASH AND PROMPT [illegible]
[mh24-r728-3m]

JUST RECEIVED,
STEAMER ETNA.
Coventry Frilling or [illegible]
IMPORTED ONLY BY
SUTTON & BURR
We are in receipt of a fresh supply of this beautiful material, in all widths. [illegible] running cord in one edge, by which [illegible] drawn up to any desired fullness. It washes and wears well, and is cheaper and better than any other [illegible]. Also,
CORSETS, HOSIERY & [illegible]
[je2-r665-3m]

VANDERVOORT, DICK[illegible]
100 & 101 Randolph Street,
IMPORTERS OF
TIN PLATE, SHEET IRON, [illegible]
DEALERS IN
Tinners' Stock,
AGENTS FOR
Howe's Improved [illegible]

ENOCH WOODS,
No. 130 LAKE STREET,
DEALER IN
Guns, Sporting Apparatus, Tackle, Pistols, Bowie [illegible]
AND MILITARY GOODS,
Powder and [illegible]
AT WHOLESALE AND [illegible]

GREAT CLOSING OUT SALE
—OF—
PAPER HANGINGS,
At F. E. RIGBY'S, 89 [illegible]

PRIME BARLEY [illegible]

Special Notices.

☞ Dr. Franklin Chavett's Uterine CORDIAL is WARRANTED TO CURE ALL FORMS OF UTERINE DISEASE, or the MONEY WILL BE REFUNDED. Satisfactory references can be given at his office, 113 West Van Buren street. Consultation free. Post Office Box [illegible]. Dr. C. has practiced medicine for twenty-one years, four of which have been in this city.

☞ Dr. James, formerly of New Orleans, has arrived in Chicago and permanently located at 84 Randolph street, between State and Dearborn streets, Chicago, Ill.
SPECIALIST. Secures all Chronic and Secret diseases. Has the testimonials of the medical fraternity, Medical Journals, and the almost entire press of the South.
Office Hours—From 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.
Consultations inviolable.

KNOW THYSELF!
Dr. J. H. McCANN,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, detects to a certainty [illegible]
Female Diseases, &c.,
such as Suppressions, Irregularities, Falling of the Womb, Tumors, all Urinary Diseases, Nervous Debility, Painful or Difficult Menstruation, Barrenness, &c. will be speedily cured, without poisonous drugs, injurious or unpalatable medicines of any kind. [illegible]
Consultations and Examinations Free of Charge.
All communications strictly confidential. Office in the Sherman Railroad Building, corner of State and Randolph streets. Office hours from 8 A. M. till 9 P. M. Address J. H. McCANN, M. D., Chicago, Ill. Letters to my address, including a stamp, will receive prompt attention.

Lyon's Magnetic Insect Powder, Tested for 20 years and grows in favor. It kills and exterminates Roaches, Bed Bugs, Ants, Fleas, Moths in Clothes, Furs, Furniture, Garden Insects, &c. All genuine bears the signature of E. Lyon, and is not poisonous to persons or domestic animals. Beware of counterfeits and imitations.
Lyon's Powder kills all insects in a trice,
Lyon's Pills are death to rats and mice.
Sold everywhere. D. S. BARNES,
202 Broadway, New York.

S.—T.—1860—X.—Drake's Plantation BITTERS.—Exhausted Nature's great restorer. They invigorate, strengthen and purify the system, cure Dyspepsia, Acidity of the Stomach, Diarrhea, &c. A perfect Appetizer and Tonic. They invigorate the body without stimulating the brain. They are composed of pure St. Croix Rum, Roots and Herbs, and are recommended by all who use them. Adapted to the old or young, but particularly recommended to the weak and languid. Sold by all Druggists, Grocers, Hotels and Saloons. P. H. DRAKE & CO.
202 Broadway, New York.

To the Nervous and Consumptive of both sexes.—A Retired Clergyman having been restored to health in a few days, after many years of great suffering, is willing to assist others by sending (free) on the receipt of a post-paid directed envelope, a copy of the prescription used. Direct the REV. JOHN M. DAGNALL, 186 Fulton street, Brooklyn, New York.

DYSENTERY AND DIARRHEA—Certain cure. Also, the WESTERN LINIMENT, for Rheumatism, Sprains, Bruises, &c. No family or individual should be without it. W. HUTCHINGS, Sole agent for the West, 84 Dearborn st.

DR. N. S. DODGE, PROFESSOR of Lung and Female diseases, may be consulted at his Rooms at the Sherman House, on Fridays, May 9th, June 20th, August 1st, and September 12th. Also, at Joliet, at the National Hotel, on Saturdays May 10th, June 21st, August 2nd, and September 13th. Patients should call early. Office hours from 10 to 12 A. M. and from 2 to 4 P. M. Consultation free. Address Post Office Box [illegible], Chicago, Illinois. Dr. D.'s Lectures to ladies and gentlemen sent free on receipt of three cent stamp.

SARGENT'S PAIN EXTERMINATOR!
SARGENT'S PAIN EXTERMINATOR!
THE GREAT
Standard Remedy.
No Household is Safe Without It.
It is the only positive and radical cure for Diptheria, Rheumatism, Ague in the Face, Neuralgia, Toothache, Headache, Fresh Wounds, Burns, Sprains, Dysentery, Diarrhea, and all kindred complaints. There are numberless nostrums concocted and palmed off upon a confiding public as remedies for the above mentioned ills, which, though in a few instances may afford a temporary relief, by no means perfect a full and complete cure.
SARGENT'S PAIN EXTERMINATOR
Has been tried and tested, and was NEVER FOUND WANTING. Being composed of purely VEGETABLE ingredients, it acts in strict conformity with nature's laws.
Hundreds who have felt the royal power and beneficence of its
Healing Qualities,
bear glad testimony to its efficacy in relieving and removing pain.
For sale by all Leading Druggists and Apothecaries in the country. Price 25 cents, 50 cents, and one dollar per bottle. Liberal Discount to the Trade. Manufactory and Wholesale Depot at
94 Washington Street, Chicago,
A. W. SARGENT & CO.,
Post Office Box 3748.

Important to Females.—Dr. Cheeseman's Pills.
The combination of ingredients in these Pills are the result of a long and extensive practice. They are mild in their operation, and certain in correcting all irregularities, Painful Menstruations, removing all obstructions, whether from cold or otherwise, headache, pain in the side, palpitation of the heart, whites, all nervous affections, hysterics, fatigue, pain in the back and limbs, &c., disturbed sleep, which arise from interruption of nature.
DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS
was the commencement of a new era in the treatment of those irregularities and obstructions which have consigned thousands to a PREMATURE GRAVE. No female can enjoy good health unless she is regular, and whenever an obstruction takes place the general health begins to decline.
DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS
are the most effectual remedy ever known for all complaints peculiar to FEMALES. To all classes they are invaluable, inducing, with certainty, periodical regularity. They are known to thousands, who have used them at different periods throughout the country, having the sanction of some of the most EMINENT PHYSICIANS IN AMERICA.
Explicit directions, stating when they should not be used, with each Box—the Price One Dollar per Box, containing from 50 to 60 Pills.
Pills sent by mail promptly, by remitting to the Agent. Sold by Druggists generally. Sold in Chicago at manufacturer's price by LORD & SMITH.

☞ For the cheapest and best Hair Jewelry, Wigs, Braids, Curls, Frissets, etc., go to A. OSWALDT, 103 Lake street, and examine those wonderful productions of art. Hair Jewelry contains always the newest Paris styles. All orders will give entire satisfaction.

CATARRH! CATARRH!!
CATARRH!!!
DR. SEELYE'S LIQUID CATARRH REMEDY,
WARRANTED to be a sure cure for
CATARRH or COLD IN THE HEAD.
ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND persons die yearly in this country of Consumption. Every physician knows that with fully two-thirds of this number, the disease first commenced in a
CATARRH IN THE NOSE.
The next step being to the throat and bronchial tubes, and lastly, the lungs.
It is easier to cure Catarrh than Consumption, and by curing the first we prevent the latter. Persons should understand that the better way to cure Consumption is to prevent it.
The symptoms of Catarrh as they generally appear are at first very slight. Persons find they have a cold, and find that they have frequent attacks, and are more sensitive to the changes of temperature. In this condition, the nose may be dry, or a slight discharge, thin and acrid, afterwards becoming thick and adhesive. As the disease becomes chronic the discharges are increased in quantity and changed in quality; they are now thick and heavy, and are either got rid of by blowing the nose, or else they fall into the throat, and are hawked or coughed off. The secretions are offensive, causing a bad breath; the voice is thick and nasal; the eyes are weak; the sense of smell is lessened or destroyed; deafness frequently takes place. Another common and important symptom of Catarrh is, that the person is obliged to clear his throat in the morning of a thick or slimy mucous, which has fallen down from the head during the night. When this takes place, the person may be sure that his disease is on its way to the lungs, and should lose no time in arresting it. The above are the symptoms of Catarrh as they appear in different cases.
By the aid of the LIQUID CATARRH REMEDY, all these symptoms can be quickly and effectually removed. And I have sufficient confidence in the Remedy to assure all who are disposed to test its virtues in any case, that if after the trial of the Remedy for one month, no benefit is received, the amount paid will be returned.
Price of the Catarrh Remedy, $1.00—sufficient for use one month, with full and clear directions.
Office, 182 South Clark Street, (Up-Stairs.)
Address Dr. D. H. SEELYE,
Post Office Box [illegible], Chicago, Ill.

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BAGS, BAGS, BAGS,
FARWELL'S
STEAM BAG MANUFACTORY,
No. 139 South Water-st., CHICAGO.
Bags and Sacks
Of every description furnished on short notice and printed with NEW AND BEAUTIFUL BRANDS.
SIMEON FARWELL.

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Bag Manufactory.
HART, ASTEN & CO.,
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BAGS!
Of every description.
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SEAMLESS,
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FLOUR,
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HAM AND FEED BAGS.
Second-hand bags always on hand.
Bags loaned to shippers.

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A. R. & G. H. MILLER, Manufacturers of Tin, Sheet Iron and Copper Ware.
We are now prepared to furnish the trade [illegible]
A. R. & G. H. MILLER, 205 and 207 State street, Chicago, Ill.

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STRYKER & CO.
No. 141 Lake Street,
Have just received a large lot of
DRESS GOODS
FROM NEW YORK AUCTION SALES,
Which they are offering at
EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.

SILK SACQUES AND MANTLES.

A BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT OF
New Styles of Pacific Lawns
Only One Shilling per yard.
JACCONETS, FRENCH ORGANDIES,
New goods and new prices. Also, a fine assortment of Black Silk Twist Lace Mitts, Ladies' and Misses' Hosiery and Gloves, Summer and Balmoral Undergarments, Alexander's Kid Gloves, Sun Umbrellas.

BONNET AND TRIMMING RIBBONS.
A large lot of VEILS now opening, consisting of Colored Grenadine, Love and Lace goods.
Hoop Skirts for both Ladies' and Misses'.
Bridal Trail and Paris Trail,
Made of the best Watch Spring Steel and at as low prices as can elsewhere be found.
LACE POINTS AND MANTLES.
A full assortment, very cheap. Also, the celebrated JENNY LIND Corsets at the same low price as formerly.
NO. 141 LAKE STREET.
STRYKER & CO.

TRIMMING RIBBONS!
A line of those very scarce and desirable goods.
JUST RECEIVED
IN ALL COLORS!
Our customers, who have waited long and patiently for the above, are requested to call soon and make their selections.
GRAVES & IRVINE,
75 LAKE STREET.

SMITH BROTHERS,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
43 South Water street, Chicago,
Keep constantly on hand a large and complete assortment of
SUGARS, COFFEES,
Syrups, Tobacco, Molasses, Teas,
WOODEN WARE, CORDAGE, &c.
All of which will be sold Very Low.
MARCELLUS B. SMITH, late of Smith, Pollard & Co.
WALDO W. SMITH.
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GROCERIES.
Ewing, Briggs & Co.
75 SOUTH WATER STREET, CHICAGO,
Offer for sale AT THE VERY LOWEST PRICES to CLOSE BUYERS AND PROMPT MEN, a well selected stock of
GROCERIES
At Wholesale,
EMBRACING
SUGARS, FISH,
TEAS, TOBACCO,
COFFEES, RICE,
SYRUPS, SPICES,
MOLASSES, SOAPS,
DRIED FRUIT,
WOODEN WARE, and all articles usually found in their line.
Wm. L. Ewing, St. Louis, Mo.
Clinton Briggs, Chicago.
Thomas Heermans, Chicago.

GROCERIES.
16 & 18 STATE STREET,
C. C. COOK & CO.
WHOLESALE GROCERS.
Cash buyers are invited to examine our Stock.

GEO. W. KING & CO.,
Wholesale Grocers,
No. 12 STATE STREET,
NEAR SOUTH WATER.
Chicago, Illinois.
Geo. Wilson King, late of La Salle.
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POLLARD & DOANE,
Successors to Smith, Pollard & Co.
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
189 & 191 South Water street, Chicago.

DRUGS.
J. H. REED & CO.
144 and 146 Lake street,
JOBBERS OF
DRUGS, PAINTS,
MANUFACTURERS' GOODS,
Have a large stock of goods, bought, and offer them low for
CASH AND PROMPT BUYERS.

JUST RECEIVED,
STEAMER ETNA,
Coventry Frilling or Ruffling,
IMPORTED ONLY BY
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100 & 201 Randolph Street, Chicago,
IMPORTERS OF
TIN PLATE, SHEET IRON, &c.
Tinners' Stock,
AGENTS FOR
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ENOCH WOODS,
No. 180 LAKE STREET,
Guns, Sporting Apparatus, Fishing Tackle, Pistols, Bowie Knives,
AND MILITARY GOODS,
Powder and Shot,
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

GREAT CLOSING OUT
PAPER HANGINGS.

PRIME BARLEY MALT.

Special Notices.

Dr. Franklin Chavett's Uterine Cordial, is warranted to cure all forms of Female Diseases, or the money will be refunded.

Dr. James, formerly of New Orleans, has arrived in Chicago and permanently located at 86 Randolph street, between State and Dearborn streets, Chicago, Ill.
SPECIALIST.—Cures all Chronic and recent diseases. Has the testimonials of the medical fraternity, Medical Journals, and the almost entire press of the West.
Office Hours—From 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.
Consultations Inviolable.

KNOW THYSELF!
Dr. J. H. McCANN,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, devotes to a certainty ... diseases of the Throat and Lungs treated by Medical Inhalation ... the Heart, the Stomach, the Liver, Kidneys, Dropsy ... Dyspepsia, Fevers, Spasms, Fits ... of the Eye and Ear, Skin Diseases, Rupture ... will undertake no case without ... prospect of recovery.
Female Diseases, &c.,
Such as Suppressions, Irregularities, Falling of the Womb, Tumors, all Urinary Diseases, Nervous Debility ... will be speedily cured, without poisonous drugs, injurious ...
Consultations and Examinations Free of Charge.
All communications strictly confidential. Office ... Address J. H. McCANN, M. D., Chicago, Ill.

Lyon's Magnetic Insect Powder.
Destroys insects and grows in favor. It kills and exterminates Roaches, Bed Bugs, Ants, Fleas, Moths, Cloths, Furs, &c., Furniture, Garden Insects, &c. All genuine bears the signature of E. Lyon, and is not poisonous to persons or domestic animals. Beware of counterfeits and imitations.
Lyon's Powder kills all insects in a trice,
Lyon's Pills are death to rats and mice.
Sold everywhere.
D. S. BARNES,
202 Broadway, New York.

S.—T.—1860—X.—Drake's Plantation BITTERS.—Exhausted Nature's great restorer. They invigorate, strengthen and purify the system, cure Dyspepsia, Acidity of the Stomach, Diarrhea, &c. A perfect Appetizer and Tonic. They invigorate the body without stimulating the brain. They are composed of pure St. Croix Rum, Roots and Herbs, and are recommended by all who use them. Adapted to the old or young, but particularly recommended to the weak and languid. Sold by all Druggists, Grocers, Hotels and Saloons.
P. H. DRAKE & CO.,
202 Broadway, New York.

To the Nervous and Consumptive of both sexes.—A Retired Clergyman having been restored to health in a few days, after many years of great nervous suffering, is willing to assist others by sending (free) on the receipt of a post paid directed envelope, a copy of the prescription used. Direct the REV. JOHN M. DAGNALL, 186 Fulton street, Brooklyn, New York.

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DR. N. S. DODGE, PROFESSOR of Lung and Female diseases, may be consulted at his Rooms at the Sherman House, on Fridays, May ... Joliet at the National Hotel, on Saturdays May 10th ... Office hours from 10 to 12 A. M., and from 2 to 4 P. M. Consultation free. Address Post Office Box 2973, Chicago, Illinois. Dr. D.'s Lectures to ladies and gentlemen sent free on receipt of three cent stamp.

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It is the only positive and radical cure for Diphtheria, Ague in the Face, Neuralgia, Toothache, Fresh Wounds, Burns, Sprains, Dysentery, Diarrhea, Earache, and all kindred complaints.
There are numberless nostrums concocted and palmed off upon a confiding public as remedies for the above mentioned ills, which, though in a few instances may afford a temporary relief, by no means perfect a full and complete cure.
SARGENT'S PAIN EXTERMINATOR
Has been tried and tested, and was NEVER FOUND WANTING. Being composed of purely VEGETABLE ingredients, it acts in strict conformity with nature's laws, and heals instead of distracting, builds up instead of ...
Hundreds who have felt the royal power and beneficent ...
Healing Qualities,
Give glad testimony to its efficacy in relieving and removing pain.
For sale by all Leading Druggists and Apothecaries in the country. Price 25 cents, 50 cents, and one dollar. Liberal Discount to the Trade. Manufactory and Wholesale Depot at
94 Washington Street, Chicago.
A. W. SARGENT & CO.,
Post Office Box 5748.

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The combination of ingredients in these Pills are the result of a long and extensive practice. They are mild in their operation, and certain in correcting all irregularities, Painful Menstruations, removing all obstructions ...
DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS
... the most effectual remedy ever known for all complaints peculiar to Females ...
DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS ...

For the cheapest and best Hair Work, Wigs, Braids, Curls, Frizzets, &c., go to A. SEARS, 120 Lake street, and examine these works of art. No scrutiny can detect the Hair Jewelry ... All articles will give entire satisfaction.

CATARRH! CATARRH!!
DR. SEELYE'S LIQUID CATARRH REMEDY,
WARRANTED to be a sure cure for
CATARRH or COLD IN THE HEAD.
One hundred thousand persons die yearly in this country of Consumption. Every physician knows that a large proportion of this number, the disease first commenced in
CATARRH IN THE NOSE.
The next step being to the throat and bronchial tubes, and finally the lungs.
It is easier to cure Catarrh than Consumption, and by curing the first we prevent the latter. Persons should understand that the better way to cure Consumption is to prevent it.
...
By the aid of the LIQUID CATARRH REMEDY, all these symptoms can be quickly and effectually removed. And I have sufficient confidence in the Remedy to ask all who are disposed to test its virtues in curing Catarrh, that if after the trial of the Remedy for one month, no benefit is received, the amount paid will be returned.
Price of the Catarrh Remedy, $2.00—sufficient for use one month, with full and clear directions.
Office, 183 South Clark Street, (Up-Stairs.)
Address Dr. D. H. SEELYE.
Post Office Box 4321, Chicago, Ill.

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FARWELL'S
STEAM BAG MANUFACTORY,
No. 129 South Water-st., Chicago.
Bags and Sacks
Of every description furnished on short notice and printed with NEW AND BEAUTIFUL BRANDS.
SIMEON FARWELL.

CORN EXCHANGE
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HART, ASTEN & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
BAGS!
Of every description.
157 South Water Street. 157.
MILLERS,
SEAMLESS,
GROCERS,
FLOUR,
GRAIN,
GUNNY.
HAM AND FEED BAGS.

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A. R. & G. H. MILLER, Manufacturers of
Tin, Sheet Iron and Copper Ware.
A. R. & G. H. MILLER,
... State street, Chicago, Ill.

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MECHANICS' SAVING BANK
OF CHICAGO.
No. 3 Clark Street, Near South Water.
This Institution will receive sums of Money, of any amount from Mechanics, Laborers, Business Men and others, and Interest will be allowed thereon for a specified time. Buy and sell Coin and Foreign and Domestic Exchange.
Exchange on New York, Boston, and England, Ireland, France, Germany, and all parts of Europe.
CHAS. F. COGGS, President.
L. E. ALEXANDER, Cashier.

BANKING HOUSE OF
CHAPIN, WHEELER & CO.,
Corner of Lake and Lasalle street, Chicago, Ill.,
Transact a
GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.
M. D. BUCHANAN, Cashier. H. CHAPIN, President.
H. Chapin, South Bend Branch; John R. Foote, Lima Branch, Bank of the State of Indiana; A. Wheeler, ... C. T. Wheeler, Chicago, Ill.; Tolman Wheeler, do; Hiram Wheeler, do.

WILLARD & MAXWELL,
Stock Brockers, New York,
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD,
At the Board of Brokers,
NO. 38 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
E. E. WILLARD. GEO. L. MAXWELL.

TO HOLDERS OF
UNITED STATES
AND STATE OF ILLINOIS BONDS
The Coupons on any of the above Bonds
Due on the First of July Next,
Will be cashed on presentation by
BUXTON & CO.
Corner of Clark and Lake sts.

J. W. DREXEL & CO.,
BANKERS & BROKERS,
No. 42 South Clark-st., Chicago,
DEALERS IN
DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE,
Stocks, Bank Notes, Land Warrants, Specie, &c., &c.
Deposits received. Collections promptly made. Drafts on Ireland, France and Germany, for sale in sums to suit.
DRAW ON
READ, DREXEL & Co., New York.
DREXEL & CO., Philadelphia.

H. DOOLITTLE, Banker and DEALER IN EXCHANGE,
No. 40 South Clark street, Chicago, Illinois.
Particular attention given to Collections.

WILLARD & KEAN,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE,
Coin, Bank Notes and Land Warrants, No. 1 Clark Street, corner of South Water.
Special attention given to Collections throughout the Northwest. Accounts solicited, and interest allowed on special Deposits.

A. W. GREENLEAF & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
44 Exchange Place, New York.
Orders for the purchase or sale of stocks, Bonds, Treasury Notes, &c., executed promptly and satisfactorily.

RUTTER, ENDICOTT & WHITEHOUSE,
BANKERS
AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE.
Having leased the office recently occupied by the Exchange Bank of H. A. Tucker & Co., are prepared to do a general
Banking, Exchange and Collection Business.
Deposits received, and advances made upon shipments or produce in store.

LAND WARRANTS.—The highest price paid for Land Warrants and Bounty Scrip.
ALL SIZES FOR SALE.
E. W. MORSE, Land Agent,
Office of Buxton & Co., Bankers, 33 Clark street, corner of Lake, Chicago, Ill. P. O. Box 3063.

THE BANK OF MONTREAL,
HAVING ESTABLISHED AN
AGENCY AT CHICAGO,
Is prepared to do a General Banking Business, Buying and Selling
Eastern and Sterling Exchange,
Discounting PRODUCE BILLS based on shipments, making
ADVANCES ON STORAGE RECEIPTS,
Re-payable in CHICAGO, or at other points, Receiving Deposits and Collecting Commercial Paper.
E. W. WILLARD, Agent.

GILMAN, SON & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 47 Exchange Place, New York.
Particular attention devoted to Western business.
WESTERN REFERENCES—Chapin, Wheeler & Co., Chicago, Illinois; Wisconsin Marine and Fire Insurance Company Bank, Milwaukee; State Bank of Iowa and Branches; State Savings Association, St. Louis.

MERCHANTS' SAVINGS LOAN & TRUST COMPANY.
CAPITAL .... $500,000.
HENRY FARNAM, Pres't. S. A. SMITH, Vice Pres't.
L. J. GAGE, Cashier.
This Institution will Discount Paper, buy and sell Exchange and Coin, and receive money on deposit; pay interest thereon when left a specified period; will receive money for accumulation, when left for a term of years; and receive and execute TRUSTS from
Courts, Corporations, Individuals and Estates.
Office, corner of Lake and Dearborn streets.
J. H. Dunham, John H. Foster, ... F. B. Cooley, DIRECTORS: James Goodwin, D. R. Holt, W. E. Doggett, Cyrus H. McCormick, A. J. Smith, Henry Farnam, H. H. Magie, ... T. D. Gilbert, ...

EUROPEAN EXCHANGE.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON
England, France, Germany, Switzerland,
And other European Countries, for sale at the Banking Office of
J. YOUNG SCAMMON,
Marine Bank Building, Lake street, Chicago, Illinois.
Drafts on Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co., London, and Letters of Credit available anywhere on the Continent granted.

AIKEN & NORTON,
BANKERS & DEALERS IN EXCHANGE,
No. 1 Board of Trade Buildings,
South Water street, Chicago.
Collections made in all the principal cities in the United States.

DAVENPORT, ULLMANN & Co
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE,
BANK NOTES, GOLD, SILVER, &c.
No. 52 Clark st., Chicago, Ill.

BANK OF AMERICA.—Public Notice is hereby given, that all Bills or Circulating Notes of the
"BANK OF AMERICA,"
Heretofore incorporated and doing business in the city of Chicago, under the general banking laws of the State of Illinois, must be presented for payment to the Auditor of Public Accounts of said State, at his office, in the city of Springfield, within three years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of said notes will be given up to said bank.
Dated this 26th day of MAY, A. D. 1862.
GEORGE SMITH, President.
E. W. WILLARD, Cashier.

TELEGRAPHIC EXCHANGE
ON NEW YORK.
FOR SALE BY EMORY COBB,
Telegraph Office.

Money to Loan.

MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE in the city of Chicago, or on farms in Illinois within ... hundred miles of Chicago. Apply to GEO. W. NEWCOMB, 80 Dearborn st., Room No. 5.

$20.000 IN SUMS TO SUIT borrowers may be had of the undersigned,
On Short or Long Time,
at very low rate interest, by applying at once of
GREENEBAUM BROTHERS,
Corner Lake and Lasalle streets.

MONEY TO LOAN ON
CHICAGO CITY PROPERTY,
Or on GOOD IMPROVED FARMS, within 100 miles of Chicago, in this State. Farms for sale cheap.
CHAMBERS & ... 131 Lake st.

FOR MONEY TO LOAN
On Real Estate Securities in Cook and adjoining Counties, apply to
ERNST PRUSSING,
Dealer in Foreign Exchange, Money and Real Estate Broker,
AGENT FOR THE BRITISH COMMERCIAL LIFE INSURANCE CO., AND NOTARY PUBLIC.
No. 6 Larmon Block,
N. E. cor. Clark and Washington sts.

Co-Partnerships.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—The undersigned have this day formed a limited Co-partnership for the transaction of a general wholesale clothing business in the cities of Boston, Mass., and Chicago, Ill., under the firm name of Huntington, Wadsworth & Co.
HENRY A. HUNTINGTON,
PHILIP WADSWORTH,
ELISHA S. WADSWORTH.
Chicago, June 18, 1862.

NOTICE OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.
Mr. Sidney L. Underwood and Mr. Geo. W. Underwood
Are admitted as members of our firm from this date.
UNDERWOOD & CO.
Chicago, June 2d, 1862.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE this day entered into Co-partnership under the name and style of Jno. Clark & Co., for the transaction of an exclusive Commission business, over Galena Freight Depot, corner Dearborn and North Water sts. P. O. Box 4211. Cash advances on consignments on Produce in store, bills of lading and warehouse receipts.
JNO. CLARK,
J. H. MARSHALL,
PAUL JONES.
Chicago, May 1st, 1862.

CO-PARTNERSHIP. — We, the undersigned, have this day entered into a Co-partnership, under the style and firm name of KELLOGG & GRAY, for the purpose of dealing in Coal of all kinds.
Chicago, May 1st, 1862.
A. B. KELLOGG,
C. W. GRAY.

Coal and Wood.

LEMUEL CRAWFORD
DEALER IN
Chippewa and Briar Hill
COAL by the CARGO.
Manufacturer and dealer in
MILL AND FOUNDRY PIG IRON.
Office No. 1 Johnson's Marine Block. River street.
CLEVELAND OHIO.

The Tribune.

SATURDAY, JUNE 21, 1862.

CONFISCATION CONSTITUTIONAL.

A Clear Statement of the Whole Question.

LETTER FROM H. WINTER DAVIS OF MARYLAND.

BALTIMORE, Md., June 6, 1862.

MY DEAR SIR: I have followed, with great interest and some surprise, the course of argument in opposition to the confiscation bills. Their opponents seem inclined to trifle with the people, or else they have forgotten the simplest elements of law.

I observe that some respectable lawyers confound the confiscation bills with bills of attainder or of pains and penalties.

Congress is rightly forbidden to pass a bill of attainder; and I would forever maintain that inhibition. But what is a bill of attainder?

It is a law performing the office of a judgment. It is a legislature doing the work of a judge. It is an act of Congress or of Parliament, declaring a particular person guilty of a specified act, and ordering his punishment. The passage of the law places the person just where a conviction and judgment of court place him—nothing remains but execution.

It is ridiculous to call the bills before Congress bills of attainder. They have no one of the penalties of a bill of attainder, and the word can be applied to them in no sense ever recognized in a law-book. Those who do so apply the word are either ill-informed or invoke a prejudice to do the work of argument.

The bills before Congress name no particular persons, therefore they punish nobody. They declare that certain acts, committed after their passage, shall be punished by confiscation; but, till the act is committed, no one can be declared guilty of it; they do not, therefore, attaint any one. A bill of attainder relates to the past, and nothing but punishment remains after its passage. The bills before Congress relate to the future—declare the future consequences of future acts, and leave both the person and the fact to be ascertained after the law, declaring the punishment, shall have passed.

What excuse is there to confound such a law with a bill of attainder?—a legislative judgment on a past act with a legislative penalty on a future act?

The same gentlemen invoke against the bills the clause of the constitution which declares that "Congress shall have power to declare the punishment of treason; but no attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood or forfeiture, except during the life of the person attainted." But what has that clause to do with laws which confessedly provide for confiscation *without* conviction of the person for treason. The most plausible objection to the confiscation laws is that they *do not* make the forfeiture dependent on a previous conviction; it is therefore clear that the clause which defines the consequences of a *conviction* of the *person* can have no bearing on a law which prescribes *other* modes of ascertaining and enforcing a forfeiture. It may be that those methods are forbidden, and if so, the law must fail of execution; but it is irrelevant to quote a rule of judgment defining and limiting the consequences of a conviction for treason against a law which contemplates neither conviction nor judgment for treason.

It is certain that Congress can pass no law whereby a person convicted of treason can be *sentenced* to forfeit his property, beyond his life, as a consequence of the conviction. Such a law would be void. Such a judgment would vest no title in the Government, and the heirs of the owner could eject any one claiming his property under the United States.

But the provision does not say Congress shall not make forfeiture the penalty of any act, nor even that Congress may not make forfeiture a penalty of treason itself; it merely says that forfeiture beyond the life shall not be one of the consequences of a conviction of the *person for treason*.

Now, the pending bills do not connect confiscation and conviction of the person for any crime, still less for treason.

This claim, therefore, whatever it mean and whatever be its effect, has no relation to bills such as those reported by Mr. Eliot. *That* claim does not prove Mr. Eliot's bill to be unconstitutional.

Is there any other clause of the constitution which forbids such legislation?

It seems to me the lawyers are especially at fault when they refer to the provisions relating to the trial of all crimes by jury.

No person can be convicted of any crime but by a jury; but these bills do not contemplate any conviction of any person—any proceeding against the person whatever.

Still less can any argument be deduced from the fifth amendment, declaring that "no person shall be held to answer for any capital or other infamous crime, unless on presentment of a grand jury," &c.; "nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property without due process of law;" for no one is "held to answer" under these laws at all; and the question is whether this mode of depriving them of property is not a due process of law for that purpose.

There are various processes of law for depriving persons of life, liberty and property; and one method does not exclude another method, but each is good in its particular case, while some are forbidden and therefore are unconstitutional in all cases. A bill of attainder, and an ex post facto law are forbidden. No person can be held to answer for any crime, unless on the presentment of a grand jury nor tried otherwise than by a jury of the State and district. If, therefore, Congress pass a bill of attainder against Jefferson Davis, or should enact that a court of admiralty should try and convict for murder, without a jury, or indictment by a grand jury, that law would be unconstitutional, for it is forbidden. It is a *trial* and *conviction* without due process of law, and death under it is murder, and imprisonment under it an illegal violation of the liberty of the citizen. But it would be a gross error to say that no one can be deprived of liberty or life otherwise than under criminal prosecution, for then the President has murdered many men in the field, and enslaved many men in the military prisons. For men in *arms*, a bullet is due process of law; seizure by military power is due process of law; they are not conviction, nor trial, nor punishment of the *persons*; they as assuredly deprive them of life or of liberty as a conviction and a sheriff, and they are just as legal as conviction and hanging.

So there are methods of depriving persons of property which are not connected with criminal proceedings against *the person*, and provisions which define the mode of proceedings against the person, and limit the consequences of such proceedings, have no relation to processes of law *not against the person*, which yet do deprive the person of his property.

Taxation deprives the person of his property, not by any judicial process, but by an administrative process—yet it is a process of law, essential to the existence of the government. It is just as rational to quote the prohibition against taking private property for public use, without compensation, to prove the unconstitutionality of taxation, as to invoke the prohibitions against making confiscation a consequence of conviction, to prove that there could be no confiscation without conviction.

If taxes be not paid, the failure is followed by seizure and sale, without judicial process; for a small amount of taxes a large estate may be sold; and that is a consequence annexed to the illegal act of failing to pay the amount assessed. Not unfrequently a per centage is added for delay, and levied with the principal of the tax itself. When the sheriff, or the marshal, or the collector, sells the property for taxes, that is due process of law, and the change of property is in the nature of a penalty, and the expenses of the proceedings are veritable *forfeitures* for illegal acts.

It is, therefore, a wholly unfounded assumption that property is liable to be taken for the defaults of the owner only upon or after conviction for an offense by jury and court. Yet it is this confusion between criminal proceedings against the person and proceedings against property because of a person's acts which alone lends plausibility to the argument against the confiscation bills.

But, so far from being a new method of proceeding, intended to evade the securities thrown around the person against criminal prosecutions, it is one of the oldest forms of proceeding known to our laws.

The slightest examination of the revenue laws of the United States will show that, from the foundation of the Government, forfeitures for illegal acts have always been enforced in the courts, irrespective of the conviction or prosecution of the guilty person. The fact has been investigated by the Judge without a jury, and the confiscation enforced for eighty years, without any one dreaming that citizens were being punished without either grand or petit jury.

The act of 1799 declares goods entered under fraudulent invoices shall be forfeited; and the forfeiture is enforced by proceeding against the goods and not the person committing the fraud. Surely the men of 1799 knew what *their* constitution meant.

By various acts of Congress, goods imported in various foreign vessels are forfeited, together with the vessel, and the forfeiture is enforced against the goods and vessel, and not by conviction of the owner or importers.

By our navigation acts, licensed vessels are forfeited for being employed in the foreign trade, or when found using a forged or altered license, or if sold to one not a citizen; and all these forfeitures are enforced against the vessel directly, and not by conviction of the owner whose property is confiscated.

It is a highly penal offense to sell spirituous liquors in the Indian country, and the law not merely punishes the person who carries liquor there, by fine on conviction, but the boats, stores, places of deposit, and packages of the trader are directed to be searched, and if liquor or wine be found there, all the goods, boats, packages, &c., of the trader shall be forfeited to the United States; and the forfeiture is enforced, not by conviction of the person, but by seizure and condemnation of the articles confiscated in proceedings against them. The manner of proceeding for forfeiture under the revenue laws is expressly extended to confiscations under the Indian trading laws.

The laws for suppressing the slave trade abound in pointed illustrations.

Every person concerned in the trade is declared guilty of a crime punishable by indictment, the penalty varying from a heavy fine to death, according to the acts committed; and side by side with these penalties, to be enforced by indictment and conviction, are classes of forfeiture to be enforced by libel against the thing forfeited. The forfeiture or confiscation depends on the fact of a crime committed, but not on the conviction of the person for the crime. The fact is ascertained by the appropriate tribunal in either case independently; and it is quite possible that the criminal may be acquitted while the vessel may be confiscated.

No citizen can hold any title or interest in any vessel engaged in the slave-trade; and if he do, it is forfeited by proceedings against the vessel, and the owner is liable to a penalty beside. The United States vessels are authorized to seize vessels engaged in the traffic, and the vessel and everything found on her is forfeited, except the slaves. *They* cannot be claimed by their owner, even though really slaves by the law of the owner's country. It would seem that the slaves are freed by the law; for the owner cannot claim them, and no one else can show a title to them. These laws do not apply merely to the African slave-trade, but the same penalties and forfeitures attach to transporting from Brazil or Cuba into the United States persons who are slaves by the laws of those countries. The owner loses his vessel, the master his slaves on the vessel, and the persons engaged in the traffic or in navigating the vessel commit a crime for which they are punishable on conviction; but their conviction is not essential to the condemnation of the vessel or the discharge of the slaves.

In some cases persons engaged in the slave trade are guilty of piracy and suffer death; yet in those, as in other cases, the vessel and cargo are confiscated by process against them and wholly irrespective of any conviction of the guilty persons.

The precedents of the slave trade laws are of special interest in relation to the confiscation of the slaves of rebels. The necessary form of confiscation is emancipation. The temper of the country would not tolerate the sale of slaves by the United States; still less would it tolerate the exemption of this species of property from any consequences the law may attach to any property of the rebels. Slave property is the pretext of the rebellion and the chief instrument by which the revolutionists have coerced submission to their will. Sound policy requires that a weapon of such power be broken or wrested from the hands of the enemies of the government, and nothing ought to arrest the blow but the plain prohibitions of the constitution; for subordination to the supreme law is the condition of national existence. Fortunately its wise provisions strip the government of no power which a free government ought to wield; least of all does it forbid the confiscation of slaves, and emancipation is an inseparable incident of ownership. Of course, they who call confiscation laws bills of attainder, will call emancipation of confiscated slaves abolition of slavery in the States by Congress. But no loyal people will confound the release of the government's title in the slaves confiscated with a prohibition against holding any slave in the State.

But Mr. Eliot's bill is in one particular wholly indefensible. It violates all constitutional principles of American law in requiring persons to prove their innocence. It places the title to negro property of loyal people at the mercy of the Government, for it strips the owner of all power to prevent confiscation unless he can prove that he has not aided the rebellion, and that it is impossible for any one to prove. Require an oath that he has not been so engaged, but do not stain American law with a provision that a man shall be presumed guilty!!

The bill is defective in another particular. It gives the freedman no legal protection. He can, the bill *says*, plead the law; but the master will never sue him, but seize him. The freedman must be the actor, and the law gives him no standing in court. The United States is in duty bound to extend to him the habeas corpus in a United States court which now no law gives him; and if these be not done the act of emancipation will give no real freedom, but will be merely a source of endless confusion. Men freed by the law of the special session are now suffering in Maryland for want of such provision.

The slave trade laws were passed in 1794, 1800, 1807, 1818, 1819 and 1820—in the administrations of Washington, Adams, Jefferson and Monroe. They involve every principle now assailed in the confiscation bills—from the confiscation of property for criminal acts of the owner, without conviction of the guilty person, by process of law against the thing, and not against the person, to the freeing of slaves for the violation of law by their owners.

It is therefore frivolous to assail these laws on the ground of unconstitutionality. If any principle is settled by the uniform practice of the government, it is this principle of confiscation for criminal acts by direct process against the property confiscated, and wholly without regard to the conviction or prosecution of the guilty person.

This review of congressional enactments may well increase our astonishment at the hardihood of the assailants of these laws. They treat the precedents of the founders of the government with no more respect than they do the constitution they made. Their objections to the bills are plausible only when the language of the constitution is perverted or misapplied; and that distortion can only escape exposure by carefully abstaining from all consideration of the contemporary exposition of the constitution by its authors.

It appears, therefore, from this investigation:

I. That there is no prohibition in the constitution against making confiscation a penalty of any crime.

II. There is nothing in the constitution which makes confiscation dependent on the conviction of the person on indictment.

III. There is nothing in the constitution which limits all confiscations to the life of the guilty person.

IV. The only clause relating to the subject simply forbids Congress to make forfeiture beyond the life of the convict a consequence of *conviction for treason*.

V. But it does not say that Congress may not by law confiscate absolutely the whole property of persons who do the acts specified in the bills reported by Mr. Eliot, by proceedings against the property, and not in consequence of a conviction of the person.

VI. And the whole course of legislation of the country has sanctioned the distinction by laws passed under the auspices of the fathers of the constitution.

If any one ask, *Why* prohibit confiscation in pursuance of conviction, and allow it without conviction?

I reply: The burden of showing the unconstitutionality of the law lies on those who affirm it. They cannot defeat it by showing that the constitution has forbidden it in cases not now contemplated. The question is what the constitution *says* against confiscation *without* conviction of the person; and I say it is silent. It limits confiscation as the consequence of conviction; and there it stops.

It is possible a reason may be found for this limitation in connection with a conviction, in the spirit which dictated the definition of treason while other crimes were left to the definition of Congress.

Treason had been the pretext of many bloody judicial murders in English history; constructive treasons were the contrivances of jealous tyrants or greedy applicants or fierce opponents.

To limit the crime to open war, to require double proof, to remove the temptations of cupidity from among the motives of prosecution of the person, were *thought* correctives to the political or personal passions which might prompt unjust or revengeful prosecutions to the death. The temptation of covetousness was removed, when conviction could involve forfeiture only between judgment and execution!

But a confiscation enforced by other process of law than a conviction of the person followed by a bloody end, was subject to no such objection; and it was justly left to the wisdom and moderation of Congress—for emergencies like the present.

It is quite certain that the restriction of confiscation in consequence of conviction and attainder to the life of the person convicted, is not restricted to lands, and still more certainly has no reference to estates tail. They were liable at common law to forfeiture by attainder under their form of conditional fees, though singularly enough a distinguished Senator assumes the contray; they were exempted for a while by the construction of the statute, "De donis conditionalibus;" but lost their exemption in the reign of Henry VIII.

Such attempts to escape a constitutional difficulty merely discredit all defense of the confiscation bills.

The constitution means just what it says; and the opponents of confiscation try to make it mean what it does not say. Leave that style of argument to them, in common with those strict constructionists who have found the denial of powers to Congress the most effectual way of leaving the government disarmed and powerless in the face of the rebellion in arms.

The real explanation of the restriction, as well as of the careful definition of treason, I think I have above given. It indicates the desire to exclude *political persecution*, but not to deprive the government of any power essential to the maintenance of the government against the temptation of ambition or the violence of insubordinate factions.

It is quite certain that neither of the provisions respecting treason prevents the punishment of acts which amount to treason under other names and free from those restrictions. The traitors who burned the Maryland bridges and shot the Massachusetts men on the 19th of April were guilty of treason; but they we also guilty of resisting the laws of the United States, and of a riot, and of obstructing mail routes; and for any of those crimes *any* punishment, *any* confiscation may be constitutionally imposed as the *consequence of the judgment*, and one witness may prove them.

Still, the constitutional provision is a salutary admonition in favor of moderation, specially suited to these times.

Very sincerely your friend,
HENRY WINTER DAVIS.
Hon. Justin S. Morrill, Washington.

The Arrest of Pierre Soule.

[From the Philadelphia Inquirer.]

A correspondent writes from New Orleans as follows: An arrest was made to-day which will probably astonish the residents of this city when it becomes known to them, and will convince them that Gen. Butler is in earnest, and that he is no respecter of persons where treason is discovered. The person arrested is the Hon. Pierre Soule, formerly minister to Spain, and an ex-member of Congress. Gen. Butler has been convinced of his guilt ever since we arrived here, and has only postponed his arrest for the purpose of gaining positive proof, which he has now obtained.

The charges against him are, first, that he is the leader of a secret society known as the "Southern Independence Association," of which each member is solemnly sworn to oppose, at the cost of his life, if necessary, the reconstruction of the old Union, no matter what disaster may befal the confederate cause, and to aid by armed force, if required, the confederate government in carrying out its laws for the confiscation of the property of Union men, and in the detection and punishment or expulsion of people whom they regard as spies. The second charge is, that Mr. Soule was the author of the insolent letter sent by the late Mayor to Commodore Farragut, and is the principal supporter of the rebellion in this city.

Having obtained full evidence of the above charges, the General issued the following order to Col. French, Provost Marshal, and directed him to send one of his most competent deputies to make the arrest:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
NEW ORLEANS, May 28, 1862.
To Jonas H. French, Provost Marshal of New Orleans:

SIR—You are hereby directed immediately to arrest and place in close confinement the person of Pierre Soule, of this city, and there hold him until he can be transferred by a safe transport to Fort Warren, Mass.: By order of
Major General BUTLER.
P. HAGGERTY, Captain and Aid-de-Camp.

Capt. Conant, late of the 31st Massachusetts regiment, now a deputy provost marshal, was entrusted with the delicate business. He called at the office of Mr. Soule this morning, but Mr. Soule was not there; his son was in, however, and knowing nothing of Capt. Conant's business, promised that his father should be at his residence at five o'clock this afternoon.

Capt. Conant was on hand at the appointed hour, and found Mr. Soule at home. He informed him that he was ordered to arrest him, but Mr. Soule refused to go with him without an order from the provost marshal. Capt. Conant folded the order so as to conceal that part which referred to his being sent to Fort Warren, and showed him the balance. Mr. Soule at once consented to the arrest, and was taken before Gen. Butler. After some conversation he was temporarily released, on giving his parole of honor to report to the General whenever he should be ordered to do so.

Mr. Seward and the Dutch Minister.

[Special Correspondence of the Evening Post.]

WASHINGTON, June 18, 1862.

The diplomatic correspondence concerning the $800,000 forcibly seized by General Butler from the hands of the Netherland consul has been carried on with a great deal of urbanity and in a fair spirit of conciliation by the Secretary of State and the Dutch minister. It is hoped that the matter will soon be settled to the satisfaction of both parties. As the proceedings towards Mr. Couturie, the Dutch consul, took place in the heat of battle and under martial law, and were not consequently, in accordance with diplomatic usages and traditions, Mr. Seward sent his excuse for any infractions of the rules, but refused to comply with the request of the Dutch minister referring to the removal of Gen. Butler. As regards the seizure of the money, against which the Dutch minister objected, on the ground that it ought to have been placed in third hands, Mr. Seward replied that the federal government was as responsible for the money as the third party, and that when the time shall come to return it, if it comes at all, the money will be found ready.

The question of form having been thus satisfactorily settled, the representative of Holland said that as to the question of property he had in his hands evidences that the $800,000 were not the property of the confederates, but an amount deposited by the State of Louisiana for the payment of the interest of the Louisiana State bonds, a large amount of which was in the hands of Dutch stockholders. To this Mr. Seward replied that he was not sure that this was the case, that he had evidences to the contrary, and that he could not decide anything on the subject before Mr. Reverdy Johnson, who is going to day to New Orleans for the purpose of studying the question, had made a report upon it. This, of course, ended the matter, which will not be resumed for some time to come.

Miscellaneous.

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THREE MONTHS VOLUNTEER'S OFFICERS will do better in purchasing Equipments, Swords, Belts, Sashes, Bugles, Shoulder Straps, Pistols, &c., at E. R. BOWEN'S, 20 Clark street (up-stairs), than anywhere else. Reference: Officers of the Anderson Rifles and 55th Regiment. The best goods, lowest prices, and easiest terms. Remember the place, No. 20 Clark street, (up-stairs), over the United States Express Office.

Carriage Makers.

NOVELTY CARRIAGE WORKS
44 Adams Street, Chicago.
Established expressly for the manufacture of light carriage work, by
GEORGE PENNOYER,
Who has secured a reputation for superior work excelled by no manufacturer, either east or west. Mr. Pennoyer still devotes his personal attention to every department of the manufacture. The very best material is used, and none but the most skillful workmen employed.
THOMAS H. BROWN, recently from New York city, attends to the purchase of stock, sales, and general management of the business.
Having just enlarged the shops to double their former capacity, a full assortment of our own manufacture will be kept constantly on hand. Special attention paid to the manufacture of Trotting Sulkies, Skeleton Buggies and every style of Light Carriages. Orders promptly filled. Repairs neatly done at short notice.
A large assortment of
EASTERN CARRIAGES
Of the best manufacture and latest styles, selected expressly for this market, just received and constantly on hand. Also, HARNESS appropriate for any style of carriage, of the best material and manufacture. Orders from the country promptly attended to.

BREWSTER & CO.,
OF BROOME STREET,
New York,
MANUFACTURERS OF
FINE CARRIAGES,
FOR
TOWN AND COUNTRY.
Invite an inspection of their stock by purchasers who value
Style, Quality and Thoroughness of Finish.
The acknowledged superiority of their ROAD WAGONS, both in design and construction, will be maintained, and special attention is called to the style for 1862,
"THE GENTLEMAN'S WAGON,"
Now ready for inspection at their
Only Place of Business,
372 and 374 BROOME,
CORNER MOTT STREET
FOUR BLOCKS EAST OF BROADWAY,
NEW YORK.

Safes.

CALL AND EXAMINE
BURKE & BARNES'
CELEBRATED FIRE PROOF
SAFES.
HALL, KIMBARK & CO.,
Iron Merchants,
193 and 195 South Water street.

GREAT FIRE IN TROY,
Saturday, May 10th, 1862.
LILLIE'S SAFES
TRIUMPHANT!
Over forty SAFES of this manufacture were subjected to the fiery ordeal for twenty-four hours. The contents of safes opened are all preserved, saving hundreds of thousands of dollars to those possessing LILLIE'S Celebrated Wrought and Chilled Iron Fire and Burglar Proof Safes.
H. B. RUBBLE, Agent.
No. 100 Broadway, New York.
Call and examine our stock.
FRY & HOLMES,
Agents for the Northwest,
53 State street, Chicago, Ill.

Plumbing.

R. D. McFARLANE'S
Gas, Steam Fitting and
PLUMBING ESTABLISHMENT
54 Lasalle Street, Chicago.
DEALER IN
GAS FIXTURES AND IRON FURNITURE.
Practical Plumber,
AND MANUFACTURER OF
All kinds of Steam Work.
TO THE TRADE.
The Trade supplied with tools and every article in the Gas, Steam Fitting and Plumbing business. ... Manufactory, 109 and 109 East Washington street.

Ship Chandlers.

GILBERT HUBBARD & CO.,
SHIP CHANDLERS
AND SAIL MAKERS,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
Twines and Cordage,
205 & 207 South Water-st., Cor. of Wells,
Have the largest and best assortment in the West of MANILLA and TARRED ROPE, DITCHING ROPES, Cotton and Hemp DUCK, BAGS, BAGGING and BURLAPS, TAR, PITCH, OAKUM, ANCHORS, CHAINS AND TACKLE BLOCKS.
Coal Tar Roofing Pitch and Felting.
BROOM TWINES, all qualities. CLOTHES LINES.
WRAPPING TWINES, bundles and barrels.
BELL AND SASH CORDS, NETS AND SEINES.
Cotton, Flax and Hemp Twines
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
We are Sole Agents for Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin and Michigan, and alone authorized to make and sell the
SIBLEY TENT,
Tents of every kind, and Patent Tent Poles.
AWNINGS
Wagon Covers, Tarpaulins, Regimental Colors, Flags, Standards, Guidons,
Of Silk or Bunting, as per Army Regulations.
We have fifty Sewing Machines run by steam power and are prepared to execute all kinds of work. To make Flags, Wool Sacks, Flour Sacks, &c., with greater dispatch than any House in Chicago.
G. HUBBARD, J. S. TURNER, G. B. CARPENTER.

PURINGTON & SCRANTON,
Ship Chandlers
AND SAIL MAKERS,
209 South Water Street,
Corner of Wells street, offer for sale at the lowest rates, a full assortment of
Manilla and Tarred Rope,
Lath Rope, Hay Rope & Cordage,
Of every description.
Oakum, Tar, Pitch and Rosin, Cotton and Hemp Duck, all widths, Anchors, Chains, Blocks, Burlaps, Wool Twine and Wood Sacking.
FLAGS AND BUNTING.
Tents on hand and made to order. Tarpaulins, Wagon Covers and Awnings.
SAILS! SAILS!!
Made and repaired at the shortest notice.
PURINGTON & SCRANTON,
209 South Water street.

FOSTER & HARDENBERGH,
SHIP CHANDLERS,
SAIL MAKERS,
AND DEALERS IN
TWINES AND CORDAGE,
217 South Water St., Chicago.
Have constantly for sale, at the lowest market prices, Manilla and Tarred Rope, Hay Rope, Lath Yarn, Bags and Bagging, Canvass, Oakum, Spun Yarn, Pitch, Tar, Chains, Blocks, &c., &c.
Cotton, Flax and Hemp Twines,
SAILS AND TENTS,
Tarpaulings, Awnings, Wagon Covers, Flags, Etc., Etc.,
Made to order at the shortest notice.
LANDELL OR SIBLEY TENT.
HAGAN'S & SONS
PATENT HOIST WHEEL
PUT UP AT SHORTEST NOTICE.
GEO. F. FOSTER. C. M. HARDENBERGH.

Fire Works.

500 Boxes FIRE CRACKERS.
500,000 Torpedoes.
Also, Manufacturer of
Children's Carriages,
Willow Cabs,
Gigs, &c., at
Peugeot's Great Variety Store
No. 108 LAKE STREET.
CHICAGO, ILL.

BARNUM BROTHERS,
138 LAKE-ST., CHICAGO, ILL.,
Importers and Wholesale Dealers in
TOYS AND FANCY GOODS,
WILLOW CABS,
Childrens' Gigs, Carriages, &c., Baskets, Bird Cages,
FIRE WORKS of all kinds.
1,000 boxes FIRE CRACKERS.
500,000 No. 1 TORPEDOES.
FLAGS OF ALL SIZES.
Toy Cannon, Fire Cracker Pistols.
Headquarters for all kinds of
FISHING TACKLE,
Orders respectfully solicited.
NO. 138 LAKE STREET,
Bet. Clark and Lasalle sts.

Wooden & Willow Ware.

HEAD QUARTERS
FOR
WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE.
Children's Spring Gigs.
" Willow Cabs.
" Slat Cabs.
" Willow Cradles.
" Willow Chairs.
I sell better goods at lower figures than can be found in this or any other market in the western country.
NATHANIEL WHITE,
95 SOUTH WATER STREET.

WOOL TWINE MANUFACTURED and sold by NATHANIEL WHITE, 95 South Water street.
BUTTER FIRKINS,
NICE OAK HICKORY BOUND FIRKINS
Manufactured and for sale at 95 South Water street.
NATHANIEL WHITE,
Wholesale dealer in Wooden and Willow Ware.

Burial Cases.

PATENT METALLIC BURIAL
Cases and Caskets,
MANUFACTURED BY
CRANE, BREED & CO.,
Cincinnati, Ohio.
May be obtained at
Cairo, Ill., of J. C. Miller,
At the COMMERCIAL HOTEL, corner of Sixth street and Commercial avenue.

The invaluable qualities of these Burial Cases and Caskets for ORDINARY INTERMENT, for TRANSPORTATION and PRESERVATION, are now universally acknowledged. They PROTECT the remains of the departed from Water, Vermin or other intrusion. Future removal, should it ever be desired, may be accomplished without inconvenience. A delay of days or weeks, awaiting the arrival of absent friends, is entirely practicable. Bodies may be carried to any part of the globe at any season of the year, with perfect safety. They are moreover a sure safeguard against contagious diseases. These advantages render them unequalled by anything which, either in ancient or modern times, has been invented for the reception of the human body after death.
Careful personal attention will be given to sealing these Cases, and Caskets or material furnished and instructions given for the same.
JNO. C. MILLER,
Commercial Hotel, Cairo, Ill.

Paper Hangings.

F. E. RIGBY, JR., Agent
Importer and Jobber of
PAPER HANGINGS
AND
General House Painter.
89 Randolph street, Chicago.

DRAKE & BRO.,
DEALERS IN
PAPER HANGINGS,
Window Shades, Fixtures, &c.
HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTERS,
PAPER HANGERS, ETC., ETC.
No. 134 Clark Street, Chicago.

Educational.

A LIBERAL EDUCATION with
MILITARY INSTRUCTION AND DRILL.
WESTERN UNION COLLEGE and MILITARY ACADEMY has been located at FULTON, ILL., and will open Primary Academic and Collegiate Courses on Sept. 10th, 1862. The College has very superior facilities, thorough appointments, and excellent appliances ... School buildings in the West ... advantages which should claim the attention of parents ... taught in German free; also, in ARTILLERY, INFANTRY AND CAVALRY TACTICS, SWORD, BAYONET AND GYMNASTIC EXERCISES, COMMON SCHOOL and FANCY DRILL, under an officer of United States Army. Students dress in uniform. TERMS—$175 per year for board, tuition, furnished room, fuel, lights, washing and uniform in every department ... Address for Circulars, D. S. COVERT, President, Fulton, Ill.

Undertakers.

WRIGHT & McCLURE,
UNDERTAKERS, No. ... Lasalle Street,
METALLIC COFFINS.
Also, Wood Coffins and Caskets of all sizes. Are prepared with Hearses and Carriages, and will give personal attention to all business. Have a Chapel and Vault in the Cemetery.

Business Cards.

TO INVENTORS.
COBURN & MARKS,
PATENT LAWYERS AND SOLICITORS, CHICAGO, ILL. Office No. 11 Larmon Block, corner of Clark and Washington streets. Post Office Box 4344. Patents obtained on New Inventions of every description. Circulars sent to any address.

T. E. HANN, Professor of Elocution,
267 STATE STREET.
Instruction given singly or in classes. Gentlemen studying for the church or the law, taught in style peculiarly adapted to their professions. Ladies and gentlemen prepared for the Stage.

WM. ALBAUGH,
DENTIST,
No. 80 West Randolph Street.

H. C. ROSIN, Pattern Making of every description,
Scroll Sawing, Large Circular Turning AND MODEL MAKING,
No. 132 North Washington street, Chicago, Ill.

PAPER.
PIONEER PAPER WAREHOUSE OF
BUTLER & HUNT,
No. 48 STATE STREET.
Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in all kinds of Print and Flat Papers, Envelopes, Cards, Card and Straw Boards, Paper Bags, Printers' Ink, &c., &c.
Cash paid for all kinds of Paper Stock.

J. S. KIRK & CO.,
SOAP AND CANDLE MANUFACTURERS,
And dealers in Resin, Soda Ash, Tallow, Tallow Oil, &c.
Nos. 18 & 20 River-st., Chicago.

A REQUEST—DENTAL.—In order to avoid frequent interruptions in appointments and the loss of time to patients,
DR. ALLPORT
Will hereafter devote from 10 to 10½ A. M. and from 3 to 3½ P. M. to CONSULTATIONS, at which times he will see all those who desire his advice in regard to operations. It is will be a very great economy in time to his patients as well as himself; and he will esteem it a favor if all persons will so far as practicable, comply with the above request, which will enable him to accommodate a larger number of patients.
Chicago, May 10th, 1862.

EYE AND EAR.
DR. UNDERWOOD,
Oculist and Aurist, and Operative Surgeon for Deafness, Blindness, and all diseases of the Eye and Ear. Office and Surgery No. 124 Randolph street, near Sherman House, Chicago, Ill.

Refrigerators.

REFRIGERATORS AND ICE BOXES.
JAS. P. DALTON,
(Successor to Allen and Dalton,)
71 - - Lake Street, - - 71
Invite the attention of the public to his large and well made Stock of
REFRIGERATORS, ICE BOXES,
Water Coolers, Bathing Tubs, Bird Cages, Toilet Ware, Tea Chests, Filters, &c., &c.
MASSER'S ICE CREAM FREEZERS,
THE BEST MADE, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
Cutlery, Silver Plated Ware, &c., &c.,
PLAIN, PLANISHED AND JAPANNED TIN WARE AND HOUSEHOLD GOODS GENERALLY.
COOKING STOVES
Of the very latest and most approved patterns to be found in the market.
Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Ware manufactured from the very best material, and sold to THE TRADE in any quantity at the lowest market prices.
71 Lake Street, Tremont Block.

Water Coolers.

WATER COOLERS.
I HAVE FEW
OVAL WATER COOLERS
On hand, which will be sold very cheap to close them out. Any one wanting a cheap Cooler should call at
225 Lake Street.
STOVES AND TIN WARE
At 225 LAKE STREET.
A great improvement in Refrigerators is the
VENTILATED PALACE.
FOR SALE AT
22... LAKE STREET.
It is more convenient than any other Ventilated Refrigerator, and will do the work better with less Ice.

Legal Notices.

ADMINISTRATRIX NOTICE.
STATE OF ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY, ss.—County Court of Cook County.
Public notice is hereby given that the undersigned Administratrix of the estate of Doliver Walker, deceased, will appear before the said Court, at the June Term thereof, to be holden on the third Monday of July, A. D. 1862, at the Court House in said County, for the purpose of hearing and adjusting all claims and demands against said estate, when and where all persons having such claims are requested to present and file the same.
ABIGAIL J. WALKER,
Administratrix Estate Doliver Walker.
Chicago, June 20, 1862.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
ESTATE OF THOMAS WILLIAMS, DECEASED.
The undersigned having been appointed Administrator of the Estate of Thomas Williams, late of the County of Cook, and State of Illinois, deceased, hereby gives notice that he will appear before the County Court of Cook County, at the Court House in the City of Chicago, at the July Term, on the third Monday in July, (21st) 1862, next, at which time all persons having claims against said estate are notified and requested to attend for the purpose of having the same adjusted. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.
Dated this second day of June, A. D. 1862.
JOHN TEARE, Administrator.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Whereas, Richard K. Swift and Melissa A. Swift, his wife, and James S. Johnston and Jenny Johnston, his wife, party of the first part, did, by their certain mortgage dated January 1st, A. D. 1860, mortgage and convey to the undersigned William B. Ogden, all the property hereinafter described, to secure the payment of the principal sum of seventy-five thousand dollars, payable ... years after date, and interest ... thousand four hundred dollars, payable as follows: ... day of January, A. D. 1861 and from said date ... period semi-annual interest ... five thousand dollars, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable on the first day of January and July in each year, for each of which said payments of interest said Swift and Johnston gave their notes to the undersigned, bearing even date with said mortgage, payable at his office in Chicago; and did in and by said mortgage provide that if default should be made in the payment of any one of said instalments of interest at the time and in the manner in said promissory notes given for said interest provided, and the same should remain due and unpaid for the space of one year after the same became due, then at the election of the undersigned said principal sum secured by said mortgage should at once become due and payable, anything in the note given for the same to the contrary notwithstanding, said election to be made at the time of or at any time after such default, without notice. And that in that case it should be lawful for the undersigned to enter into and upon all and singular the premises in said mortgage described, and to sell and dispose of the same or any part or parts thereof, and all benefit and equity of redemption of said party of the first part to said mortgage, their heirs, executors, administrators, devisees or assigns thereof, at public auction, having first given sixty days notice of the time and place of such sale by publication in any daily newspaper published in Chicago.

And whereas, said instalment of interest, amounting to the sum of one thousand four hundred dollars, that became due by the terms of said mortgage on the first day of January, A. D. 1861, as also the note given for the same, was not paid when the same became due, and is not yet paid and more than a year has elapsed since the same became due; and I, said William B. Ogden, have elected and do elect that the principal sum secured by said mortgage, to wit, the sum of seventy-five thousand dollars, shall become and be due and payable.

And whereas, there is now due and unpaid on said mortgage said principal sum of seventy-five thousand dollars and said sum of one thousand four hundred dollars that became due thereon as interest on the first day of January, A. D. 1861, and also the instalment of interest amounting to the sum of two thousand and two hundred and fifty dollars, which became due thereon on the first day of July, A. D. 1861. And also, the instalment of interest amounting to the last above named sum, which became due thereon on the first day of January, A. D. 1862, being in the aggregate the sum of eighty thousand nine hundred dollars ...

Now therefore, public notice is hereby given that I, the said William B. Ogden, under and in pursuance of the powers and provisions in said mortgage contained, have entered into and upon the premises in said mortgage described, to wit: lots sixty-one (61), sixty-two (62), sixty-three (63), sixty-four (64), sixty-five (65), sixty six (66), sixty seven (67), sixty-eight (68), sixty-nine (69), seventy (70), seventy one (71), seventy two (72), seventy three (73), seventy four (74), seventy-five (75), seventy-six (76), seventy-seven (77), seventy-eight (78), seventy-nine (79), eighty (80), eighty one (81), eighty-two (82), eighty three (83), eighty-four (84), eighty-five (85), eighty-six (86), eighty-seven (87), eighty-eight (88), eighty-nine (89) and ninety (90), all in Gibson's Addition to Chicago, said lots being bounded on the east by Clark street, on the north by Schiller street, on the west by Wells street and on the south by Goethe street, and being all the lots included within and between said streets as above described, being in the city of Chicago, county of Cook and State of Illinois.

And that I will, on Monday, the twenty-fifth day of August next, (August, A. D. 1862), at ten o'clock in the forenoon, on said premises, in pursuance of the terms, powers and provisions of said mortgage, offer for sale and sell the said premises above described, and all the right and equity of redemption of the said Richard K. Swift and Melissa A. Swift, his wife, and James S. Johnston and Jenny Johnston his wife, their heirs, executors, administrators, devisees or assigns therein, at public auction to the highest bidder for cash.

Said mortgage was filed for record in the Recorder's Office of said Cook County, on the twenty-first day of January, A. D. 1860, and duly recorded in Book 44 of Mortgages, commencing at page 144 of said book.

WILLIAM B. OGDEN.
Chicago, June 18, 1862.

MASTER'S SALE.—State of Illinois, County of Cook, ss.—Superior Court of Chicago—In Chancery. Edson Keith and John A. Gurley vs. Robert G. Brown, Edward N. Larmon and Thomas Hoyne.—Foreclosure of Mortgage.

Public notice is hereby given that in pursuance of a decretal order entered in the above entitled cause on the fourth day of May, A. D. 1862, I, Sumner Marble, as a Special Master in Chancery, for such purpose duly appointed by the Superior Court of Chicago, will on Monday, the twenty-third day of June, A. D. 1862, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, at the north door of the Court House, in the City of Chicago, in the County of Cook, in the State of Illinois, all those certain lots, pieces or parcels of land situate, lying and being in the County of Cook and State of Illinois, known and designated as Block No. twenty-three (23), in Assessor's Division of the south west fractional quarter of Section No. twenty-two (22), in Township No. thirty-nine (39), north of Range fourteen (14), east of the Third Principal Meridian, bounded as follows—Commencing at a stake at the north east intersection of Calumet Avenue and Ringold Place; thence along the north line of said Ringold Place four hundred and ... to a stake fifty-five feet ... west of the centre of the east track of the Illinois Central Railroad; thence northwesterly ... along the west line of said track of said Railroad four hundred and forty-seven and thirty-three hundredths feet ... to a stake fifty-five and four ... feet west of the east track of said Railroad, thence westwardly along the south line of Commerce street two hundred ... and four ... feet ... to the place of beginning, excepting and exclusive of streets, three and three tenth feet ... exclusive of ... Also, all the right, title and interest of the said Robert G. Brown and Edward N. Larmon, in and to any land lying east of the premises above described and between the same and the lands of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, together with all and singular the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging, or so much of said premises as may be necessary to satisfy the amount due the complainants under said decree, with the interest thereon and the costs of said sale.

SUMNER MARBLE,
Special Master in Chancery.
GALLUP & HITCHCOCK, Comp'ts Sol'rs.
Chicago, May 18th, 1862.

CASH ADVANCES ON GRAIN AND FLOUR for sale in Eastern markets.
KIMBALL & WOLCOTT,
Are prepared to make liberal advances on Grain and Flour consigned to John Wilson, New York, and give the shipper privilege of selling in Chicago on or before the arrival of the consignment at either of the above points.

Transportation.

LAKE SUPERIOR,
CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE
AND LAKE SUPERIOR LINE.
THE PROPELLER
F. W. BACKUS
Will leave our Dock this SATURDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock, for ONTONAGON, calling at intermediate ports. For Freight or Passage apply to
A. E. HARVEY & CO.,
200 and 202 South Water street.

A. WALLINGFORD,
WESTERN AGENT FOR
GREAT WESTERN
AND
GRAND TRUNK
RAILWAYS,
ALSO FOR
CHICAGO AND SARNIA
PROPELLER LINES,
Connecting at Sarnia with
GREAT WESTERN AND GRAND TRUNK RAILWAYS,
For all points East.
TRANSPORTATION to and from NEW YORK, BOSTON, PORTLAND, MONTREAL, and all New York, New England and Canadian Towns,
Via all Rail, or Water and Rail,
AT LOWEST CURRENT RATES.
For Rates, Bills Lading, &c., apply at the
Company's Office, corner of Lake and Dearborn streets, Chicago.
Or at the Steamboat Office of A. E. GOODRICH, first Warehouse ABOVE RUSH STREET BRIDGE, on River street.

THE
Western Transportation Co.
AND
WESTERN EXPRESS.
1862.
THE WESTERN TRANSPORTATION COMPANY having made arrangements to run their Lake Steam Propellers on alternate days with those of the
NEW YORK CENTRAL
AND
MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROADS,
Numbering thirty first-class, stanch and strong steamers, offer to the commercial public, the following evidently superior facilities for the transportation of merchandise and produce to and from the Eastern, Western, Northern and Southwestern States. The Company's unequalled CANAL facilities, consisting of
130 Canal Boats,
Of the largest class, six of which leave New York and Buffalo daily, connecting at Buffalo with the following Propeller Lines:
THE WESTERN EXPRESS,
(Owned and operated by this Company) will run over the New York Central Railroad to Buffalo, connecting with the various Railroads leading West, and with the following Lines of Propellers on the Upper and Lower Lakes:
The Upper Lake Line Daily.
W. T. Co. Steamers. — B. C. & C. Line Steamers.
TONAWANDA, — FOUNTAIN CITY,
FREE STATE, — WENONA,
MOHAWK, — MENDOTA,
PLYMOUTH, — EVERGREEN CITY,
NEPTUNE, — GALENA,
MAY FLOWER, — CHICAGO.
Leaving the dock at Erie Basin, and foot of Michigan street every evening, at 7 o'clock. For freight or passage, apply at the Western Transportation Office, Erie Basin, and the Buffalo, Cleveland and Chicago Line Office, foot of Michigan street.
The Detroit Line Daily.
Via North Shore direct, connecting at Buffalo with the New York Central, and Buffalo, New York and Erie Railroads.
W. T. Co. Steamers. — W. T. Co. Steamers.
MISSOURI, — DUNKIRK,
ILLINOIS, — CONCORD,
SAGINAW, — MARY STEWART
OMAR PASHA.
Leaving the dock, Erie Basin, every evening, at 7 o'clock. For freight or passage apply at the Company's Office, Erie Basin.
Cleveland, Toledo, Sandusky and Green Bay Line.
Central Railroad Steamers.
EQUATOR, — EQUINOX,
ARAXES, — EUPHRATES,
ECLIPSE, — COMET,
ROCKET, — MARQUETTE,
CUYAHOGA, — ORONTES,
FOREST QUEEN.
Leaving the dock at Erie Basin, at 7 o'clock P. M. For freight and passage apply to C. D. Dole, Agent, office foot of Michigan street.
For bills lading and contracts by Canal or Railroad, apply to the following Agents:
... HUGH ALLEN, ... A. COLSON, No. ... Astor House, New York. ... B. G. CHASE, 132 Pier, Albany, N. Y. ... J. L. HURD & CO., Detroit, Mich. ... J. J. TALLMADGE, Mississippi and Prairie Du Chien Railroad Dock, Milwaukee. ... W. P. HURD, ... Western Transportation Co., Erie Basin, Buffalo.
CONSIGNEES:
BOND & MORRIS, Cleveland, Ohio.
PEMBROKE B. SMITH & CO., Toledo, Ohio.
W. P. DILL, Sandusky, Ohio.
JOHN HEARN & CO., Erie, Pa.
DUTTON & RAYMOND, Racine, Wis.
KENOSHA PIER CO., Kenosha, Wis.
W. T. WRIGHT & CO., Waukegan, Ill.
J. F. KIRKLAND, Sheboygan, Wis.
C. Y. RICHMOND,
Down Freight Agent, North Dearborn street.
J. W. TUTTLE, Up Freight Agent,
Foot of State street, Chicago, Ill.

THE
Northern Transportation Co'y
OF OHIO
Is prepared to transport property between
Boston, all Points in New England, New York and the West,
With promptness, care and dispatch.
This well known Line of Fourteen First-class Screw Steamers, connects at Ogdensburg with the
Railroad for Boston and all Points in New England;
At Cape Vincent with the
Railroad and Propeller Line between Cape Vincent and New York,
And at Oswego with a
LINE OF 25 FIRST CLASS CANAL BOATS
Between Oswego, Troy, Albany and New York,
Forming a DAILY LINE from Boston, New York, Ogdensburgh, Cape Vincent and Oswego to Cleveland, Toledo and Detroit,
AND A TRI-WEEKLY LINE TO
Chicago, Milwaukee and Intermediate Ports.
AGENTS:
J. Myers, 131 Broadway, New York. John Hocking, 7 State street, Boston. Geo. A. Eddy, Ogdensburg. H. J. Crevolin, Cape Vincent. John H. Crawford, Oswego. Felton & Breed, Cleveland. Walker & Hayes, Toledo. E. R. Mathews, Detroit. O. J. Hale, Milwaukee. Taylor, Murray & Co., Racine.
CLARY & HOWE, Agents,
Foot of North Lasalle st., Chicago.

1862. MISSOURI RIVER 1862.
PACKET LINE.
ST. JOSEPH AND OMAHA,
IN CONNECTION WITH THE
HANNIBAL & ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD.
STEAMER OMAHA,
Captain F. B. KERCHEVAL. S. B. DAY, Clerk.
STEAMER WEST WIND,
Captain J. D. HOOPER. W. W. COPELAND, Clerk.
WILL LEAVE ST. JOSEPH TRI-WEEKLY During the Season,
For Forest City, White Cloud, Iola, Arago, Aspinwall, Brownville, Rockport, Sonora, Nebraska City, Plattsmouth, Council Bluffs and Omaha, on the arrival of the Express Passenger Train from St. Louis and the East.
The Boats of this line are commanded by skillful and experienced officers, and have been carefully overhauled and refitted in the best manner to insure comfort and safety to passengers and shippers.
To Travelers and Shippers to the Upper Missouri,
Western Iowa, Nebraska Territory and the Gold Mines, this line is recommended as safe, expeditious and reliable.
Overland Transportation Companies
At Nebraska City and Omaha will receive freight from this Line for Denver, Salt Lake, &c. Fare of charge.
This route offers to passengers and shippers the best and quickest ... than any other.
THROUGH CONTRACTS MADE
By authorized Agents for this Line, in all the principal cities in the East. Chicago and Saint Louis, for Freight and Passengers.
Merchants and Miners bound East from Denver and the Gold Mines will find it much to their advantage to take one of the boats of this Line at Omaha or Nebraska City, which places them within seventy-five hours travelling time of New York and Philadelphia.
STEAMER ALEX. MAJORS,
Captain SAMUEL BURKS, JNO. A. NICELY, Clerk.
Will leave IATAN, (the terminus of the Platte County Railroad,) DAILY, for Fort Leavenworth, Leavenworth City, Wyandotte and Kansas City, and returning in time to connect with the Express Train going East.
Passengers leaving St. Joseph at 8:30 P. M. on arrival of the St. Joseph Train from the East, will arrive at Leavenworth and Wyandotte, in time to take Stages leaving for Lawrence, Topeka, Fort Riley and Fort Scott, next day.
Tickets Sold on Board of all the Boats
Via Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, to all points East by any of the different routes.
All Freight consigned to this Line at St. Joseph will be forwarded by the Boats free of charge for handling. For further information address
R. FORD, Superintendent.
Or, R. C. FERGUSON, Secretary,
Saint Joseph, Mo.

Roofing Materials.

ROOFING! ROOFING!!
BARRETT, POWELL & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
FELT AND COMPOSITION ROOFS,
And Dealers in
Roofing Material and Coal Tar.
We are prepared to take contracts for Roofing in any portion of the Northwest, or furnish material with full directions for use.
BARRETT'S ROOFING
Has stood a twelve years test in Chicago, and is considered first class buildings.
Office No. 2 Masonic Temple, Chicago.

The Tribune.

SATURDAY, JUNE 21, 1862.

THE CITY.

☞ See advertisement of "wanted a stock of Dry Goods."

PERSONAL.—Mrs. Maj. Belle Reynolds of Peoria is in the city, the guest of Mrs. Wm. H. King, No. 637 Wabash avenue.

EXCURSION.—The Aurora Methodist Sabbath School gives an excursion to this city on July 15th.

MEMPHIS PAPERS.—McNally & Co., 81 Dearborn street, have received the Memphis *Daily Argus* of late dates.

PASTORAL CALL.—We learn that Prof. David Swing, of Miami College, Oxford, Ohio, has received a call from the North Presbyterian Church of this city, to become their pastor.

DR. JEWETT'S APPOINTMENTS.—Sunday, June 22d, Monday, 23d, St. Charles; Tuesday, Geneva; Wednesday, 25th, and Thursday, 26th, Sycamore; and Friday, 27th, Lane.

PERSONAL.—John Wentworth, late a well known citizen of Chicago, has retired to private life at the Summit, and will hereafter devote his attention exclusively to agricultural pursuits.

☞ The Photograph Album has now become a family necessity. Those who are in search of superb ones, at the lowest prices, would do well to call at Hesler's Gallery, 113 Lake street.

HOUSE THIEVES.—Look out for house thieves. One of these social evils entered the house of Mrs. Myers, No. 281 Taylor street, yesterday, and stole a valuable dress, a hair chain and a pair of gaiters.

THE HIGGINS CASE.—In the case of Lieut. Higgins, now held in durance for violation of the rules of war, nothing new has transpired, and no new process has been served upon Col. Cameron.

☞ See Barnum's notice among "new advertisements," for his "self-sewer" for all sewing machines. It is highly recommended by the sewing machine men, and others that have used it.

TO RETURN.—G. L. Whittier, Co. A, Chicago Light Artillery, will return Monday morning. Those wishing letters or papers taken to "the boys," can leave them at No. 144 Lake street, before Sunday night.

☞ Now is the time if you would buy boots and shoes at less than half the regular price. Go to the great bankrupt sale, at No. 115 Randolph street, for those goods must be closed out for the benefit of creditors.

SCALDED.—A child, three years of age, named Arthur Baker, whose parents reside on Washington near Halsted street, was scalded to death, yesterday, by inhaling steam from the pipe of a boiling tea-kettle.

THE COUNTY VOTE.—The returns from Cook county are now in, and result as follows:

Against Constitution 8,659
For Constitution 7,895

Majority in County 764

LOSS OF A BRACELET AND LOCKET.—Particular attention is called to the advertisement of the loss of a bracelet and locket. They are mementoes highly prized by the owner, and the finder will confer an inestimable favor by returning them to this office.

☞ We omitted to notice that early in the week Rodney N. Day of Blue Island, left upon our table a box of large well ripened "Wilson" strawberries. The fruit clearly manifested high culture and a warm soil in the ripening.

THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN STEAMERS.—We hear it stated that the steamers Western Metropolis and City of Buffalo were sold to some Eastern gentlemen on the 12th inst., for $55,000 each—a less amount than their engines originally cost the M. S. Co.

STRAWBERRIES.—We have received from Samuel Barber, No. 6 Custom House Row, a basket of lusciously sweet and gigantic strawberries from the gardens of J. M. Tubbs, Cleveland, Ohio. They are decidedly hard to "beat," but not with the "b" off.

☞ Memphis papers of the latest dates, fresh supplies of Brownlow's book, Phin's Open Air Grape Culture, and Dr. Leib's Personal Sketches, have been received by John R. Walsh, corner of Madison street and Custom House Place.

THE GREAT READ OUT.—How about those twenty-two Democrats read out of the Democratic party by the Secession Organ? Wouldn't the S. O. like to read out a few more? If we know ourselves, and we are inclined to think upon this occasion that we do, we think their stock is about par.

☞ We would call the attention of our farming friends to the advertisement of "Leicester Sheep" by Mr. Thomas Richardson, in another column of our paper. These sheep are of pure blood, are celebrated for the quality and weight of their fleece, and we learn that three of our citizens owning farms in this vicinity, have ordered from this flock, to arrive in July.

LOST.—Yesterday afternoon a man, very well dressed, six feet eight in his stockings, fifty-five years of age, wandered away from home. When last seen he was on the road to the Summit. He is supposed to be insane, as he continually muttered, "I have heard from Egypt," "Scammon," "stumptail," and other incoherent phrases. Any information left at the office of the Secession Organ will be thankfully received by his afflicted friends.

FOUND DROWNED.—The body of an unknown man was found floating in the Chicago River, near Rush street bridge, yesterday afternoon. It was that of a man about forty-five years of age, and had light-brown hair, sandy whiskers sprinkled with gray, dressed in tweed pants, hickory shirt, light cotton vest, black satinet coat, gray socks and kip shoes. The fourth finger upon his left hand was gone. In the pockets were found twenty-eight cents, but no papers which would lead to his identification. For further information apply to the Coroner at room No. 3 Court House.

THE SISTERS OF CHARITY.—We have just heard that late last evening a call for more help for the sick soldiers reached the good Sisters of Charity, whose house is on Superior street, on the North side. The number of Sisters of Charity at present engaged in the camps of the sick soldier had so reduced the number at home that, when the last call reached this city, there was no possibility of complying unless at the injury of the school establishment. The question was soon decided. The school is closed; the house is to be shut up, and before many hours the entire community of the sisterhood will be on the road to the camps of our troops to administer comfort and consolation to the wounded and the dying.

A SERIOUS RUNAWAY.—As Mr. H. Reed, one of the firm of Reed & Bushnell, was driving down Clark street about ten o'clock yesterday morning, his horse became suddenly frightened at an engine, and turning short into the lumber yard of Mr. O'Brine, threw Mr. Reed out and dragged him by the reins, which he still held, until his head and shoulders came in contact with a pile of lumber, injuring him severely and dragging the reins from his hands. The horse becoming free from all restraint, ran rapidly down the yard and before the astonished workmen could interfere, plunged into the river and was drowned before a boat could be brought to the rescue. Mr. Reed was taken up nearly senseless, and carried home by some of the bystanders. We understand no bones were broken, although he was severely bruised. It will probably be some days before he will be able to go about much. The wagon and harness were fished up and restored to the owners.

LONG JOHN AS A MUSICIAN.—The day after the election, Long John was treating some of the ex-police to something with straws and ice in it, and after paying for the same in constitutional currency, sang a song which was a variation upon "John Brown," commencing "Old J. Young Scammon's body lies a mouldering in the dust." Upon that festive occasion he moreover remarked that he never felt so happy in the whole course of his life, and gave vent to that happiness by executing a jig, standing upon his head and performing other gymnastic operations intended to indicate the exceeding joy he felt at "laying out the d—d Abolitionists." The Democratic crowd applauded lustily at the new teacher in the Democratic Israel. They drank round once more, sang again, and didn't go home till morning. But although J. Young Scammon's body may lie mouldering in the dust, it is pretty evident that his soul is marching on pretty lively.

Gone to the Farm.

It has always been a characteristic of John Wentworth that when he was about to accomplish any particular object, he announced his intention of going to Europe, and that whenever he failed he always went to the farm.

Yesterday afternoon, a man about six feet eight in height, and of some fifty-five summers, was observed leaving the Tremont House with a carpet bag upon his back. His looks were uneasy and his strides were rapid, and the only expression that flitted across his face was an occasional portentous grin. A friend asked him whither so fast. "To the farm, sir, to the farm," replied this youth of fifty-five summers. "Delay me not; my Southdowns and Berkshires need me!" and away he went Summitward, while men gazed and wondered at this new edition of the seven-leagued boots. He had heard from Egypt it is presumed, and left for the farm to benefit his *constitution*. We wish him a quiet old age in his rural abode. Let this political Tityrus recline under his beeches and content himself hereafter with quilting parties, tea-tables with the old ladies, huskings, temperance lectures to the simple rustics, and read his TRIBUNE in peace and quiet to his unlettered neighbors. Among his dogs, pigs, hogs and rams, he may learn wisdom. From his dogs, honesty; from his hogs, contentment; and from his rams, never to butt against a stone wall.

Let him not give up in despair however. It is never too late to mend.

While the lamp holds out to burn,
Even Long John may return

to the paths of rectitude unscared by Scammon's ghost. He is welcome to what consolation his Democratic brethren can afford him. We wish them joy of the whale they have drawn in their net, of the elephant they have bought so cheaply, and we would ask him once more in all candor and with no desire to add to the weight of troubles upon his back, the straw which may break it,—if he has heard from Egypt, and how he likes it as far as it has gone, and whether he wants any more.

Booth as Claude Melnotte.

In compliance with the following request, Mr. Booth will appear this evening as Claude Melnotte:

CHICAGO, June 19, 1862.

J. H. MCVICKER, Esq.

Sir:—Having witnessed with much pleasure the rendition of Claude Melnotte by Mr. Booth, we respectfully request, that if consistent with your arrangements, the Lady of Lyons may be again produced during his engagement at your Theatre. Respectfully yours,

O. Miltenberger, Geo. A. Stansmather, R. L. Dakin, Jno. Jones, J. J. Ullman, H. W. Hunter, Chas H. King, Chas. A. Badger, D. A. Gage, J. Ruggles, jr., D. Keisinger, H. K. Eastman, Henry S. Hahn, E. F. Griffin, Philip Wadsworth, J. D. Carlin, J. S. Tilton, G. F. Wetherbee, L. B. Church, E. K. Bruce, J. A. Potter, U. S. A., P. Palmer, H. Cooke, John Christopher, U. S. A., H. H. Hamlin, H. H. Bryant, M. Katurah, jr., C. E. Lake, D. H. Pardee, M. Morgan, jr., and many others.

THE AURORA EXCURSION.—The excursion to Aurora, yesterday, of the Congregational Churches, was an immense affair, and one of the pleasantest of the season. The train numbered twenty-four cars, containing in the neighborhood of 1,500 people, armed with baskets, and bent upon a good time. They arrived at the grove, a beautiful locality upon the bank of the Fox River, about a mile from Aurora, without accident. The day passed off merrily and too quickly, in singing, playing, swinging, ball, foot-ball, quoits and races, in which all engaged—children and grown-ups, jolly laymen, sedate elders, and staid deacons and clergy—and it is a noticeable fact that the deacons and clergy played the best game of ball, pitched quoits the most accurately, and ran the fastest. It was a good sample of muscular Christianity, and we wish there were more of them, for we believe a good arm, stout leg and good wind are essentials of a good Christian. In all respects, the excursion was a most happy success, and a material benefit to the Educational Fund it was designed to enhance.

SHOCKING ACCIDENT.—A shocking accident occurred on the Illinois Central Railroad track, near the depot, yesterday morning. A young man named John Harkins had just stepped from a locomotive, when a train of cars backing up knocked him down, and his right foot was smashed to a jelly, either by the brake or the wheel, and the bones of his leg, just above the ankle, were terribly fractured. Dr. Amerman was immediately called, and after taking measures to stop the profuse flow of blood from the mangled limb, the unfortunate young man was sent to the City Hospital, where all that surgical skill and careful nursing can accomplish will be his. He had been for several years a fireman on the Michigan Central, which road he left about a week ago to accept a similar position on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad. His widowed mother, residing in Marshall, Michigan, was dependent upon him for support.

CHICAGO SABBATH SCHOOL UNION.—The regular monthly meeting of the Chicago Sabbath School Union will be held on Monday evening, June 23d, in the New England Church, corner of Wolcott and Indiana streets, commencing at a quarter before eight o'clock. It is intended to make this meeting an experience meeting of Sabbath School teachers, and it is desired that superintendents and teachers will come prepared to report facts and incidents of interest occurring in their schools and classes—the management and progress of their work, and other things that may encourage and stimulate them in efforts to win the young to Christ. During the evening the following question will be presented for discussion: What is the influence of Sabbath School instruction upon the personal piety of the teachers?

MCVICKER'S THEATRE—BOOTH'S FAREWELL.—This evening is the last opportunity for those who have not yet witnessed the admirable acting of J. Wilkes Booth, who for three weeks has been the rage in theatrical circles. Those who have seen him should not fail to be present, as by general request of his audiences, he is to appear as Claude Melnotte, in Bulwer's play of the "Lady of Lyons." No actor has ever gained a firmer hold upon a Chicago audience, and his return next season will be anxiously looked for. Monday evening we are to have a new Star to a Chicago audience—Miss Dora Shaw—who comes with strong recommendations from the press of Louisville and Cincinnati. She will make her first appearance here as "Camille."

HATS AND CAPS.—Thos. B. Morris & Co., at the sign of the big polar bear, No. 107 Randolph street, have been making considerable improvements on their premises, and have on hand a large and varied assortment of gentlemen's head coverings, both silk hats, soft hats and caps. They have just received some very handsome styles of ounce hats in light colors for summer wear, to which they invite particular attention, as well as to their stock of boys' soft straw hats and children's fancy hats and caps. They have but one price, and that as low as any in the market, and their aim is to achieve as high a reputation in the hat and cap line, as they have already secured as furriers.

A HORSE THIEF.—A queer looking genius has been observed hanging about the city for some time past, generally appearing in the *role* of a beggar, and pretending to be afflicted with the malady known as St. Vitus' Dance. Last night he made his *debut* in another character. He stole from J. P. De Candre's wood yard, at the east end of Lake street bridge, a valuable team of horses, but was so closely pursued that he barely escaped capture, leaving the horses in possession of officer Pat. Phillips.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

CIRCUIT COURT OF COOK COUNTY—*Before Judge Manierre.*—The following cases were continued, viz: Nos. 1100, 1066, 1067, 1068, 1069, 1070, 1076, 1077, 1080, 1087, 1088, 1090, 1094, 1098 and 1099. The following continued with Nos. 1071 and 1096. The following were dismissed with *procedendo* for want of the prosecution, viz: No's 1073, 1079, 1084, 1085, 1086, 1089, and No. 976, chancery, was dismissed at complainant's costs, for want of prosecution. No. 1186—Geo. W. Traver vs. E. G. Hall, replevied with A. C. Hesing, appeal; motion by Wait to set aside order dismissing appeal. No. 1022—Obadiah Jackson vs. John Adams, appeal; on motion order dismissing set aside and cause submitted to court for trial, and to be tried on Tuesday next. No. 1073—Benjamin Shutleff vs. E. N. Lerman; assumpsit; verdict for plaintiff for $2,970.50 and judgment. No. 1,081—W. Arbuckle et al vs. Moulton et al; appeal, submitted to court for trial. No. 939—T. Wadsworth et al vs Wm. Chase et al; assumpsit; service, default, and court assess, and judgment for $[illegible]. No. 1,094—John Weckler vs Andrew Goeller; appeal; case submitted, and taken under advisement. No. 1,082—F. Wischlett, by his agent R. Fox, vs. O. H. Dunning, garnishee of H. Tegtmeyer; on motion and affidavit, order dismissing appeal set aside, and case continued. No. 1,069—John Mason vs Keren Cash et al; order dismissing, set aside, appeal of plaintiff entered, and service waived. No. 635—Chancery—John Flannery vs. Ann Flannery; default and referred to master to take proofs and report. No. 619—Chancery—John Gavin vs. the city of Chicago (S. D. Ward, Comptroller) et al. time to answer extended thirty days. No. 634—Chancery—Joseph Ludloff vs. Louisa Volk et al; service on all defendants, and J. H. Dimock appointed guardian ad litem for infant defendants. No. 62—Chancery; Edwin Bulkley et al. vs. Joseph S. Short et al. Decree for complainants on hearing; defendants except, and pray an appeal. No. 532—Chancery; Granville Kimball vs. Martin O. Walker et al.; papers taken before master. No. 593—Chancery; Grace Josephine Clark, by Emily M. Clark, her next friend, vs. T. C. Turner et al.; order that F. Fitch, Esq., et al. plead answer or demur by Monday next, on Mr. Harris' proof of publication being filed.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—*Before Judge Drummond.*—No. 134—Chancery; George Bliss et al. vs. Pierson Van Horn et al; on motion of complainants' solicitor, it is referred to Geo. C. Lanphere as special commissioner, to examine the defendants or such of them as they may desire, and also such other witnesses as the complainant shall elect, before said special commissioner, at Galesburg. No. 778—Francis Sanford vs. J. W. Collins; ordered to J. W. Collins, J. L. Bell. No. 502—Albert Day et al. vs. D. H. Ball; after considering argument had [illegible] jury waived, [illegible] agreement to sign and seal verdict and disperse. No. [illegible]—James H. Peck vs. Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Co.; an affidavit filed; continued at defendants' costs to October term next—fifteen days at $1 50 per day, to be paid the plaintiff by defendant for expenses. No. 480—John A. Wheeler vs. A. Laney. Dismissed by argument filed.

SUPERIOR COURT—*Before Judge Higgins.*—No. 596—Michael McGrath et al. vs. George S. Mayer; assumpsit. Verdict for plaintiff, $1,041.40. No. 721—Charles A. Mather vs. A. R. Wing et al.; assumpsit. Leave to defendant to file notice with general issue submitted; verdict for defendant; motion for a new trial by plaintiff. No. 647—L. L. Adams et al. vs. The Chicago & Rock Island R. R. Co.; assumpsit. Dismissed at plaintiff's cost. No. 512—Leander Smith et al. vs. Benjamin F. Carver et al.; assumpsit. Suit dismissed at plaintiff's cost.

☞ For the best, cheapest and most fashionable Hoop Skirts and Corsets, go to the New York and Illinois Hoop Skirt manufactory, 19 South Clark street, opposite the Court House, and 15 Lake-st., Marine Bank building.

☞ Deafness and Diseases of the Eye and Ear successfully treated by Dr. J. B. Walker, Oculist and Aurist, 117 South Clark street, Chicago. je21-6t

☞ Widows Declaration for Bounty Money and Arrears.
Widows Declaration for Half-pay.
Heirs Declaration for Bounty Money and Arrears.
Soldiers Declaration for Bounty Money and Arrears.
Officers' Certificates of Soldiers' Disability.
Surgeons' Certificates of Soldiers' Disability.
Invalid Pension Claims.
Sent by mail, post paid, at seventy-five cents per quire. Address TRIBUNE OFFICE, Chicago, Illinois.

☞ Great closing out sale of Paper Hangings, at F. E. Rigby's, 89 Randolph street. je3-1m

Go to John Jones, 119 Dearborn st., and get your clothes thoroughly cleaned and neatly repaired. nov12

"Call on Dunlop, Sewell & Spalding for Printing." nov11-h391-ly

☞ Buy paper hangings of Chase & Co., 109 Randolph street. mh 29-3m

☞ For cleaning and dying gentlemen's clothes go to Cook & McLean, 98 Dearborn-street. This old established house do better and cheaper work than any in the city. eb31-ly

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

UNITY CHURCH.—Rev. A. D. Mayo of Albany will preach at Unity Church to-morrow morning. Services commence at 10:30.

—The religious services of the Jefferson-st. M. E. Church will be conducted by the Rev. F. C. Gillett of St. Charles. Preaching at 10½ a. m. and 7½ p. m.

—To-morrow, the 22d inst., on the occasion of the solemnity of Corpus Christi, a new mass, composed by Prof. Girac, will be performed by the choir of the Church of the Holy Name, corner of Wolcott and Superior streets. Offices to commence at 10½ o'clock a. m.

—Quarterly meeting exercises at the Indiana-st. M. E. Church to-morrow. Love-feast at 9 o'clock a. m. Preaching by E. M. Boring, P. E., at 10½ a. m. and 7½ p. m. Communion at 3 p. m.

—E. V. Wilson will lecture on Spiritualism in old Trinity Church, on Sunday, June 22, 1862, at 10½ a. m. and 3 and 7½ p. m. Admission 10 cents.

—Rev. W. C. Jackson will preach in the First United Presbyterian Church, Washington street, corner of Jefferson, to-morrow at 10½ o'clock a. m. and 3½ o'clock p. m. Seats free.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

FRIDAY EVENING, June 20, 1862.

As compared with a week or two ago, business at the banks is rather dull. The fact is due more to the scarcity of vessels than to any lack of produce here to create a call for means, for our warehouses are crowded much more than is usual at this season. The matter will be remedied as soon as the fleet from Lake Superior can complete their trip. The fact that our shipping interest has other resources when freights here rule below satisfactory figures, is important as showing the extent of the commerce of our great inland seas.

The amount of exchange on deposit in New York is gradually sinking; but the supply is still abundant, and rates are unchanged, viz: at the larger banks par buying and ¼ selling on round lots; on collections and for small parcels ¼ is the rate.

Gold is not quite so firm. The range is about as follows: 5@5¼; selling 6@6¼.

MILWAUKEE.—The *Sentinel* of this morning says:

Monetary affairs presented no new features yesterday. Currency was tolerably easy, and exchange plenty at ¼@⅜ premium selling, and ⅛@¼ discount buying. There continues to be a wide margin between buying and selling rates of gold, brokers paying 5 and selling at 7 ⅌ cent. premium. But little changes hands.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.—The earnings by the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Line were for the second week in June,

1862 .... $57,201.85
Against the second week in June, 1861 .... 31,120.97

Increase $26,080.88

NEW YORK.—The *World* of yesterday says:

The hardening in the money market still continues, and few loans on call are made under five per cent., and many borrowers are willing to pay six per cent. The established stock commission firms, however, are supplied with all the money they require at four per cent., and they have loans running at three per cent.

The rates for prime business paper have not advanced, the supply being short of the demand, and capitalists and banks competing for this class of security. Prime indorsed notes are discounted at four to five and a half per cent., according to the dates of maturity, and first-class single signatures are passed at six to seven per cent.

Gold was sold at the morning board at 5¾ to 5⅞ premium, and afterwards advanced to 6⅛ to 6¼, closing firm at the latter quotation.

The foreign exchange market is unsettled. Late in the day bankers' sixty-day sterling bills were quoted 117½ to 118; some of the leading drawers refuse offers under 118. Commercial bills are scarce and command a steady rate at full rates.

The comparative stringency in the money market has taken many parties by surprise. The reasons for it, however, are in accordance with the usual routine at this season, and are fully justified by the dangerous position of our legal currency, and gold and foreign exchange markets. The annual closing up of accounts preparatory for July 1 always causes an increased demand for money about this date, and some of the older and more experienced bank managers at present view with gloomy forebodings the exports of specie to Europe, and their certain increase to an alarming extent when the full amount of $150,000,000 legal tender notes are in active operation in trading operations. They argue that if gold is at six to seven premium, with only $90,000,000 of legal tender notes engraved, and with not more than $60,000,000 actually in active operation, what will be the price of gold when $150,000,000 are out? And then this second batch of $150,000,000 proposed in Congress, making a total of $300,000,000, or five times the amount of $60,000,000, will have caused gold to rise to six or seven per cent. premium, or, in other words, have reduced the value of the legal tender dollar to ninety-three and ninety-four cents, what are to be the results of this? These questions agitate the minds of capitalists, and they fear to act, under the uneasiness induced by canvassing the acts of Mr. Chase and our whole government financial policy. Capitalists are at a loss to know where to place their money, secure from loss, and they are willing to submit to very low rates of interests providing they feel confident of being safe. Railway shares are considered high and liable to a sudden fall, from delay in taking Richmond or disgust in the public mind at the progress of our armies not being equal to popular expectation. Capitalists therefore are withdrawing their loans on railway shares, and demand large margins.

It is satisfactory to know that the banks and our business community are in a sound condition, and are acting with extreme caution and carefully avoid all speculative transactions. Stock speculators are the only class who are liable to disappointment or loss from sudden changes in our political programme, causing some sharp and unpleasant turn in the money market—which is, after all, the real regulator of prices in stocks.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—The London *Economist* of June 7, says:

There has been rather more demand for money during the past two days, and the rate for short paper is barely ⅛ per cent below the bank rate. The large proportion of specie for the Turkish government on account of the late loan has been already sent. The balance to be transmitted will not be of an amount likely to press upon the money market, as the Turkish government has considerable payments to meet in London for dividends, &c., now coming due. The following are the ordinary charges for paper of various dates:

30 to 60 days	2½@3 ⅌ cent.
3 months	3 ⅌ cent.
4 months	3½@4 ⅌ cent.
6 months—bank bills	4 ⅌ cent.
6 months—trade bills	4@4½ ⅌ cent.

On the stock exchange there is little demand, and the rate for money on government securities remains at 1@1½ ⅌ cent.

The following are the rates of interest allowed on deposits:

Joint stock banks	2 ⅌ cent.
Discount houses at call	2 ⅌ cent.
" with seven days' notice	2¼ ⅌ cent.

At the London and Westminster, 1 ⅌ cent. only for sums below £500.

COMMERCIAL.

FRIDAY EVENING, June 20, 1862.

RECEIPTS FOR LAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

	Flour brls.	Wheat bu.	Corn bu.	Oats bu.	Rye bu.	Bar bu.
Canal	1367	1367	47818	....	....	....
G&CURR	1244	20529	41029	3945	643	778
RIRR	700	9100	18550	....	250	....
IllCRR	800	5930	3640	1900	350	350
CB&QRR	1274	5160	40680	1344	....	....
C&NWRR	1974	8027	6931	2335	669	....
A&StLRR	300	1434	12100	....	....	350
Total	6608	76889	209148	8124	2010	1478

	High Wines brls.	Cut L'd lbs.	Cut Mts lbs.	Cattle No.	L H'gs No.	Hides lbs.
Canal	....	....	....	....	....	....
G&CURR	....	....	....	126	....	2500
RIRR	....	....	....	83	225	17708
IllCRR	300	....	645	96	449	1210
CB&QRR	....	1588	....	18	475	36845
C&NW	....	....	....	15	....	3889
A&StL	....	....	....	17	250	....
Total	300	1588	645	363	1370	62146

SHIPMENTS BY LAKE LAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

	Flour brls.	Wheat bu.	Corn bu.	Oats bu.	Rye bu.	Bar. bu.
To Buffalo	4509	28450	244075	....	14125	....
To Oswego	....	16550	1700	....	....	....
To Kingston	....	....	34775	....	....	....
To Goderich	2477	....	7450	....	....	....
To Toronto	....	....	17172	....	....	....
To other ports	53	....	1460	1600	....	....
Total	7039	44707	321872	1600	14125	....

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS BY LAKE—JUNE 20.

Receipts.		Shipments.	
Lumber, ft.	1,600,000	Flour, brls	10,937
Shingles, no.	600,000	Wheat, bu.	21,939
Lath, pcs	370,000	Corn, bu.	105,435
Posts, no.	[illegible]	Oats, bu.	23,000
Wood, cds.	263	Rye bu.	1,965
R. R. Ties, no.	[illegible]	Highwines, brls	[illegible]
Coal, tons	780	Lard & Tallow, lbs	294
Fish, brls	41	Br'm Corn, bales	87
Salt, brls	1,400	Hides, no.	[illegible]
		Lead, pigs	1,500
		" tons	50

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS BY CANAL—JUNE 19.

Receipts.		Shipments.	
Flour, brls	1,367	Lumber, ft.	479,354
Corn, bu.	45,868	Shingles, no.	175,000
Oats, bu.	6,000	Lath, pcs	124,000
Coal, tons	152	Salt, brls	3
Hops, lbs	24,000	Bacon, lbs	10,790

The receipts of produce to-day embrace 6,608 brls flour, 76,889 bu wheat, and 209,148 bu corn.

There was a good attendance on 'Change to-day and the leading markets were steady and tolerably active. Business, however, was restricted somewhat on account of the disappointment felt in the number of vessels which had arrived by the last wind, and the firmness in freights.

The demand for spring extra Flour is still light and the market is dull and lower, with sales of good qualities at $3.85@4.05. Winter wheat brands, however, are in good request and firm at $4.95@5.25.

The Wheat market was steady and firm, with sales of about 150,000 bushels, at 86c for No. 1 Red; 86c for No. 2 White; 80c for No. 2 Red; 80¾c for Amber Iowa; 77½@78c for No. 1 Spring; and 70@72c for No. 2 Spring—the market closing quiet and unchanged.

There was a fair inquiry for Corn, but at lower prices, and we note a decline of ½c ⅌ bush—with sales 150,000 bushels, at 31c for Old River White Mixed afloat; 29c for Old River Mixed afloat; 28½c for choice New Mixed afloat; 27¼@27⅞c for Old Mixed in store; and 24@24½c for New Mixed in store. At the close the market was easier—with sales of Old Mixed at 27½c in store.

Oats were active and a shade better—liberal sales being made at 26@26½c. Rye was in active request and 1@2c higher—39@40c being the range for No. 1 in store. Barley was quiet and firm. Highwines were in good request at 22c—with light sales at that figure. Holders generally asked 22½c.

Provisions are very dull. Mess Pork was offered at $10.00 without buyers. Country Bacon Sides were sold at 4¼@4½c for packed, and Country Lard at 6¾@7c.

Freights were firm but inactive, with light engagements at 8½@9c for Corn and 8c for Oats to Buffalo; 12½c for Wheat to Kingston; and 12½c for Corn to Oswego.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

☞ *Grain sold "in store" is subject to 2c storage, which is paid by the buyer, exclusive of the price paid for the grain to the seller. When a sale is made, in which the seller pays the storage, it is quoted "free of storage," or "f. o. b."*

FRIDAY EVENING, June 20, 1862.

FREIGHTS—Firm. The engagements were:—To Kingston: schr Theodore Perry, wheat, at 12½c. To Oswego: schr Emen, corn, at 12½c. To Buffalo: prop Queen of the Lakes, oats, at 11¼c ⅌ 60 lbs; prop Baltic, oats, at 8c; bark Jane Bell, and schr Surprise, corn, at 8½c; schr Sweepstakes, corn, at 9c; schrs A. J. Rich, Mary Brown, R. H. Harmon, Bonnie Doon, and bark Chenango, corn, at 8½c.

FLOUR—Received, 6,608 brls; shipped, 7,039 brls. Market for spring extras dull and lower; but winter extras are in fair demand and firm. Sales, 300 brls "Nashville City" choice white winter extra (on an order) at $5.25; 100 brls "Castle Mills" do at $5.25; 100 brls choice white winter extra at $5.10; 75 brls "Hogan's Best" do at $5.00; 300 brls "Union" white winter at $5.00; 300 brls good white winter at $4.95; 500 brls good spring extra at $3.60@3.65; 113 brls "St. Louis," 100 brls "Eldorado," 100 brls "Sugar River," 100 brls "Neenah," and 84 brls "Bradford" spring extras—all on p. t.; 200 brls "Becker's Double Extra," choice spring at $4.70; 280 brls "Oronoco" at $3.52½; 400 brls good extra on p. t.

WHEAT—Received, 76,889 bu; shipped, 44,750 bu. Market steady. Sales, 800 bu No. 2 White in store at 86c; 1,000 bu No. 1 Red in store at 86c; 1,200 bu No. 2 Red at 80; 1,200 bu Amber Iowa at 81c; 6,000 bu do at 80¾c; 2,000 bu No. 1 Spring at 77¾c; 58,000 bu do at 78c; 5,000 bu do (in Munn & Scott's) on private terms; 18,000 bu No. 2 Spring at 71c; 4,000 bu do (in Flint & T.'s) at 72c; 2,000 bu do (in Newberry's) at 70½c; 4,250 bu do (in Sturges') at 70c; 2,000 bu Rejected at 55c; 4,000 bu do at 56c; 400 bu do at 57c.

CORN—Received, 209,148 bu; shipped, 321,875 bu. Market ½c lower. Sales 5,000 bu Old River White Mixed at 31c afloat; 5,000 bu Old River Mixed at 29c afloat; 10,000 bu choice New River Mixed at 28½c afloat; 5,000 bu Rejected at 22c afloat; 400 bu Old Yellow in store at 29c; 400 bu do at 28½c; 75,000 bu Old Mixed in store at 27⅞c; 50,000 bu do at 27¾; 3,000 bu do at 27½c; 5,000 bu do at 27¼c; 7,000 bu New Mixed in store at 24c; 15,000 bu do at 24¼c; 5,000 bu do at 24½c; 1,000 bu Old Rejected in store at 21½c; 6,000 bu do at 22c; 2,000 bu New Rejected at 20c.

OATS—Received, 8,124 bu; shipped, 1,600 bu. Market active and firm. Sales, 35,000 bu No 1 in store at 26; 7,000 bu do at 26½c.

RYE—Received, 2,010 bu; shipped, 14,125 bu. Market advanced 1@2c. Sales, 1,200 bu No 1 in store at 39c; 2,000 bu do at 40c.

BARLEY—Received, 1,478 bu. Market firm. Sales, 400 bu fair at 50c on track.

HIGHWINES—Received, 300 brls. Market firm. Sales, 100 brls at 22c—holders generally asking 22½c.

PROVISIONS—Very dull. City packed Mess Pork offered at $10.00. Sales, 10,000 lbs Smoked Bacon Clear Sides at 4¾c packed; 1,500 lbs Bacon Sides at 4½c packed; 50 pkgs country kettle Leaf Lard at 7c; 100 brls common country at 6¾c.

BEANS—25 bags good at $1.90.

FISH—The market is active and prices a shade lower in consequence of a better supply. A few round lots were sold to-day at from $3.37½@3.50, the outside figures for retail parcels being $3.62½.

We quote:

No. 1 Whitefish, hlf brls	$3.37½@3.62½
No. 2 " "	3.12½@3.25
No. 1 Trout, "	3.37½@3.62½
No. 2 " "	3.25 @3.37½

HIDES—The market is quiet with small receipts. We quote: Dry Flint 12@13c; Dry Salted 9@11c; Green Salted 5½@6c; Dry Calf 10@13c; Green do 6@7c.

WOOL—Sales of 1,250 lbs, new clip, ½@¾ blood (mixed) at 37½c. Quotations as follows: Common Native 25@30c; Medium 30@35c; Fine 35@38c; Unwashed ⅓ off.

BUTTER—The market is active and there is a good demand for Shipping Butter. We quote: Choice Dairy 10@11c; fair to good Firkin 7½@9½c. Grease 6½@7c.

EGGS—Fresh, 6@6½c ⅌ doz.

POULTRY—Chickens, ⅌ doz., $1.75@2.00; Turkeys, ⅌ lb, 6@6½c; Pigeons, ⅌ doz., 35@40c.

CHICAGO CATTLE MARKET.

FRIDAY EVENING, June 20, 1862.

BEEF CATTLE—The receipts to-day have been very liberal, amounting to 1,636 head, of which 1,000 were received at Sherman's yards, 272 at the Michigan Southern yards, and 384 at the Pittsburgh yards. The sales to-day have been almost entirely of a low grade—there being no first-class shipping cattle in the yards. Prices are without any material change from last week, as shippers are waiting for more favorable news from New York. The following are the leading sales:

Jones sold McCabe 13 head averaging 1,553 lbs, at $3 25, at Loomis' yards.
Pearce sold to Howard 22 head averaging 1,137 lbs, at $3 20, at same yards.
Jacobs sold Tilden & Co. 17 head averaging 1,206 lbs, at $3 20, at Michigan Southern yards.
Powell sold Howard 14 head averaging 1,291 lbs, at $3 12½, at Sherman's yards.
Killey sold Tilden & Co. 32 head averaging 1,131 lbs, at $3.12½, at Michigan Southern yards.
Vandruser sold Hymen 16 head averaging 1,158 lbs, at $3.00, at same yards.
Morris sold to McClure 28 head averaging 1,251 lbs, at $3.00, at Sherman's yards.
Frost sold Tilden & Co. 106 head averaging 1,296 lbs, at $3.00, at Pittsburgh yards.
Calvers sold to Howard & Co. 27 head averaging 1,151 lbs, at $2 85, at Michigan Southern yards.
Calvers sold to McClure 15 head averaging 1,137 lbs, at $2 85, at Michigan Southern yards.
Morton sold Conley 12 head averaging 877 lbs, at $2.40, at Sherman's yards.

Beeves.	Avg.	Price.	Beeves.	Avg.	Price.
13	1553	$3.25	15	1137	2.85
22	1137	3.20	12	877	2.40
17	1206	3.20	20	1188	p.t.
14	1291	3.12½	16	852	p.t.
32	1131	3.12½	15	1204	p.t.
16	1158	3.00	14	948	p.t.
28	1251	3.00	14	1067	p.t.
106	1296	3.00	15	1096	p.t.
27	1151	2.85	14	1386	p.t.

HOGS—Received, 1,570. The market to-day was very active, and prices remain unchanged from last week's prices. The sales are as follows:

Hogs.	Avg.	Price.	Hogs.	Avg.	Price.
41	275	$2.65	50	234	2.44
106	228	2.62½	146	223	2.40
60	187	2.50	62	174	2.40
48	226	2.50	101	200	2.37½
57	249	2.50	56	212	2.30
56	261	2.50	114	220	p. t.
215	213	2.50	58	251	p. t.
114	219	2.50	40	191	p. t.
80	228	2.45	58	261	p. t.
140	170	2.45	59	230	p. t.

SHEEP—Received to-day, 169. The sales are as follows: 79 sheep, averaging 106 lbs, at $3.00—90 averaging 107 lbs, on p. t.

The Inspection of Flour in Chicago.

On and after the 1st of July the following instructions by the Board of Trade Inspection Committee to Messrs. Dales and Creighton, flour inspectors of this city, will take effect:

1st.—The brand of inspection must state the month in which the flour was inspected.
2d.—No flour out of condition is to be branded.
3d.—No flour short of weight is to be branded.
4th.—Any lots of flour that, by ordinary cooperage, cannot be put in good shipping order—a certificate of inspection to be granted accordingly.

(Signed) ASA DOW, HUGH MCLENNAN, } Committee of Inspection.

Wool in Michigan.

At Monroe 18,000 lbs of the new clip have been received and sold at 35@38c for coarse, and 38@43c for fine. At Jackson only about 4,000 lbs have been received and sold at 35@44c. At Coldwater the receipts have been liberal and prices ruled from 30@48c.

Salt Inspection.

[From the Syracuse Journal.]

The quantity of salt inspected on the Onondaga Salt Springs Reservation, for the week ending June 14, 1862, is as follows:

	bush.
At Syracuse, District No. 1	46,891
At Salina, " 2	147,048
At Liverpool, " 3	31,889
At Geddes, " 4	45,803
Total	271,531

The whole quantity of salt inspected on the Onondaga Salt Springs Reservation, from Jan. 1 to June 14, 1862, is 1,390,532
The whole amount inspected during the same time last year 875,603

Increase over last year 514,929

Bursting of a Grain Elevator.

On Monday afternoon, about 5 o'clock, the elevator belonging to the Lake Huron Railroad Company, at Goderich, C. W., gave way, and the materials fell upon the freight cars and laborers beneath, who were busily engaged at the time in loading them. A man named Connor, we understand, was killed, being crushed by the falling mass. He leaves a wife and family. There were from 5,000 to 6,000 bushels of grain in the elevator at the time, and this damage will amount to about $30,000.

The Floating Elevator Foss.

The Buffalo *Express* of yesterday says:

The arrival of a large fleet during the last 48 hours has given full employment to all the elevators, including the Foss which latter transferred two cargoes of about 20,000 bu. each, yesterday, and when her machinery is in working order, she can transfer from 40,000 to 50,000 bu. daily.

Wool at Albany—June 18.

The *Journal* reports sales of 5,000 lbs. at 38@44c. The new clip was coming in more freely.

Milwaukee Grain Market—June 19.

Received, 2,689 brls. flour, 60,479 bu. wheat. The market for wheat was firm, with sales of 31,000 bu. at 75@76c for No. 2 and 79@80c for No. 1 spring. Freights nominal at 8½@9c for wheat to Buffalo.

Toledo Grain Market—June 19.

Received, 26,622 bu. wheat, 19,297 bu. corn. The *Blade* reports the wheat market weak, with sales of M. S. red at $1.10. Corn, 32c. Freights, 7¼c for wheat and 7¼@7½c for corn to Oswego.

Baltimore Provision Market—June 18.

The *American* reports the market dull and lower. Western mess pork, $11.00@11.25. Extra mess beef, $16.50. Lard, 8¼@8½c in brls and tcs.

Montreal Market—June 18.

Breadstuffs generally dull and prices unchanged. Wheat, U. C. spring, at 92@93c afloat. Flour, No. 1, superfine, $4.50. Pork dull and unchanged.

New York Hide Market—June 18.

Hides a little firmer, with some speculative inquiry. The sales include 3,900 Buenos Ayres at 25c, net cash, and 1,000 Rio Grande kips on private terms.

Sales of Western Produce in N. Y.

During the week ending June 18, the sales of produce in New York embraced 89,630 brls. western flour, 1,700 brls. corn meal, 798,900 bu wheat, and 385,800 bu. corn.

Exports of Produce at New York.

During the week ending June 18, there were exported from New York to foreign ports, 85,647 brls. flour, 2,788 brls. corn meal, 1,078,209 bu wheat, 55,797 bu rye, 800 bu oats, 1,248 bu barley, and 483,909 bu corn.

Of provisions there were exported during the same period, 4,049 brls pork, 732 brls. and 782 tcs. beef, 2,804,690 lbs cut meats, 373,585 lbs butter, and 1,002,830 lbs lard.

The Grain Trade of Great Britain.

The Liverpool *Times* reports thus of grain;

The grain trade has been characterized by more steadiness this week; the decline in the value of wheat has not made further progress, and the provincial markets during the week generally report prices the same as at the close of last week, while a few show some slight tendency to improvement. We have had a more active business doing here, barrel flour having experienced a good inquiry at extreme rates, while Indian corn has been sold for an improvement of 3d@6d ⅌ quarter.

The *Gazette* returns of wheat for the week ending May 24th, were 595,158 quarters.

The London *Economist* gives the imperial average of wheat thus:

May 31, 1862	56s 9d
May 31, 1861	55s 3d
In favor of 1862	1s 6d

Albany Lumber Market—June 18.

[From the Evening Journal.]

The receipts for the week have been light, owing to the breaks at Fulton and Little Falls. These, however, were yesterday repaired, and last evening the boats commenced moving slowly. During the ensuing week, or as soon as boats are enabled to reach here from beyond the cause of detention, there will be a fair supply of Western and Northwestern Lumber, as the anticipated receipts are moderately large. Hemlock and spruce have come in freely from the Champlain canal. The general assortment in market, though somewhat broken, is fair, and will be speedily replenished by an ample supply which is expected during the coming week, now in transit and detained beyond the recent breaks in the Erie Canal.

The sales to the East have been active during the week, and for shipping for pines, hemlock, &c. A better demand has also existed for white wood and hard woods, thus showing that furniture manufacturers are at work again.

The shipments have been very large, and there is still a scarcity of vessels for Eastern ports.

The receipts by the Erie and Champlain canals, during the second week in June, in the years named, were as follows:

	Boards and Scantling, ft.	Shingles, M.	Timber, c. ft.	Staves, lbs.
1860	14,545,010	2,516	7,358	4,941,100
1861	7,434,538	2,389	280	5,943,280
1862	10,911,149	1,885	....	6,544,000

The receipts of boards and scantling for the week show an excess over those of the corresponding period of last year equal to 3,476,604 feet, a diminution in shingles of 504 m, and an increase in staves equal to 1,[illegible] lbs.

The receipts by the Erie and Champlain canals, from the opening of navigation to June 15th, in the years named, were as follows:

	Boards and Scantling, ft.	Shingles, M.	Timber, c. ft.	Staves, lbs.
1860	71,395,610	13,080	12,858	20,084,547
1861	27,593,931	8,616	232	16,451,080
1862	41,851,547	9,006	....	24,595,400

Six weeks of canal navigation show an excess in the receipts of boards and scantling over last year of 4,257,616 feet, shingles 490 m, and staves 8,144,[illegible] lbs. The receipts of boards and scantling during the same period in 1860, are largely in excess of this season, but then the traffic was uninterrupted with the South, which was not the case last season.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, June 20—FLOUR—Rates more steady with increased business both for export and home consumption. Sales, 18,000 brls at $4 15@4 25 for super; $4.15@4.25 for super state $4.45@4.55 for extra state; $4.10@4.20 for super western; $4.45@4.60 for common to medium extra western; $4 95@5 00 for common to good shipping brands extra round hoop Ohio, and $5.70@6.50 for trade brands—market closing steady. Canadian flour a shade firmer, with fair demand; sales 1,300 brls at $4.45@4 55 for common, and $4.60@6.30 for good to choice extra. Rye flour quiet at $3 70@4 60. Corn meal steady: sales 850 brls at $2 90 for Jersey, $3.10 for Brandywine afloat and prime western on p. t.

WHISKY—Market dull and drooping. Sales, 450 brls. at 25¼@26c.

GRAIN—Wheat market steady and unchanged—closing with a little more disposition to realize. Sales, 13,100 bu. Chicago spring at 95c@$1.09—latter price for choice; 39,000 bu. Milwaukee club at $1.03@1.04; 18,000 bu. amber Iowa at $1.05@1.07; 4,300 bu. Kenosha spring at 97½c; 13,000 bu. Racine spring at 97½@98½c; and 10,500 bu. winter red western at $1 15@1.16. Rye scarce and firm at about previous quotations. Barley dull and nominal. Sales, 1,000 bu. common barley malt at 85c. Corn market opened steady and closed heavy. Sales, 67,000 bu. at 50@51c for new mixed western; 52@53c for old do; and 53½@55 for inferior to prime western yellow. Oats firm at 43@45c for Jersey, Canadian and state.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet and unchanged. Sales 875 brls. at $10 50@11.00, chiefly $10 87½, for mess; $8.62½ for prime; $10 75 for prime mess. Beef quiet and steady. Sales 150 brls at $5.50@7.00 for country prime; $8.00@10.00 for country mess; $11.00@13.50 for repacked mess; $13.00@14.50 for extra mess. Prime mess beef quiet. Sales 60 tcs. at $20.00. Beef hams easier. Sales 300 brls. western at $14.50@16.50. Cut meats in moderate demand and a shade firmer. Sales 760 packages at 3¾@4c for shoulders; 4½@5c for hams. Bacon sides dull and nominal. Lard quiet and firm. Sales 850 brls. at 7¼@8⅜c. Butter selling at 9@15c for Ohio and 10@17c for state. Cheese firmer at 5@8c.

GROCERIES—Coffee quiet and prices very firm. Sugar in less active demand, and prices well maintained. Sales 1,000 hhds at 8⅛@8⅝c for Cuba, and 8c for Porto Rico; 100 bags Pernambuco at 7c.

MONEY—A shade easier. Moderate business doing at 4@5 ⅌ cent. for loans on call and 5@5½ ⅌ cent. discount on strictly prime paper. American gold firm at 6⅛@6¼c prem. Government stocks steady: U. S. 6s of '81 106⅛@106¼c; 7-30 Treasury Notes 105½@105¾c.

STOCKS—Firmer, with moderate business doing. C & T 48½; M & P du C 35; C & Pitts 22; Ill C scrip 22; Erie 37¾; M S gtd 63⅞; N Y C 91; Huds 47¼; Harl 17¼; American gold 106⅛; N Y C bonds 96⅛; T & Wabash 2d bonds 69; Erie 4th bonds 96⅛; 60; Mo 6s 51⅛; Treasury 7-30 notes 105½; U S 6s, '81 coupons 106¼; U S 5s, '74 coupons, 96⅛.

OSWEGO—June 20—FLOUR—Unchanged at $4.50 for fancy from spring wheat, and demand good for eastern and interior trade. Sales 8,000 brls.

GRAIN—Wheat steady and in good milling demand; sales 13,500 bu. No. 2 Milwaukee club at 90c; and 6,000 bu No. 1 Chicago spring at 90c. Corn steady; sales confined to small lots. Oats in demand; sales of 2,800 bu Canada at 33c. Other grains quiet.

CANAL FREIGHTS—Firmer, and boats scarce. Flour 22½c; wheat 8¼c; corn 7½c to New York.

LAKE IMPORTS—1,465 brls flour; 40,000 bu wheat; 26,000 bu corn.

CANAL EXPORTS—4,570 brls flour; 31,000 bu wheat; 11,700 bu corn; 5,800 bu barley.

BUFFALO, June 20.—FLOUR—Market quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat dull with small sales at 85c for Milwaukee club; $1.03 for amber Michigan; $1.10@1.12 for white winter. Corn in good demand. Sales 154,000 bu. old at 38c; 27,000 new at 35½@37½c for good to choice. Oats firm with sales at 35½c.

WHISKY—Sales at 24c.

CANAL FREIGHTS—11c for corn, 13c for wheat.

IMPORTS—17,000 brls flour, 61,900 bu. wheat, 74,000 bu. corn, 34,000 oats.

EXPORTS—5,000 brls. flour, 161,000 bu. wheat, 124,000 bu. corn, 14,000 bu. oats, 7,000 bu. barley, 8,000 bu. rye.

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED .... June 20.

Stmr Baltic, Averill, Buffalo.
Stmr Comet, Pabst, Two Rivers, 41 brls fish, sundries.
Prop Ottawa, Warren, Muskegon, 130 m lumber, 30 m lath.
Prop Queen of the Lakes, Carey, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Antelope, Butlin, Collingwood, sundries.
Bark Chenango, Wolvin, Buffalo.
Bark Naomi, Hall, Buffalo, 175 tons coal.
Brig Helfstein, Ferris, Green Bay, 160 lumber, 200 m shingles, 100 m lath.
Schr Spartan, Roberts, Grand Haven, 35 m lumber, 150 railroad ties.
Schr Heligoland, Ackerman, Muskegon, 70 m lumber, 10 m lath.
Schr Albatross, Meyer, Menominee, 150 m lumber, 20 m lath.
Schr Whirlwind, Nelson, Centreville, 92 cds wood.
Schr H Rand, McKay, Muskegon, 100 m lumber.
Schr Albany, Smith, Grand Haven, 90 m lumber.
Schr Speed, Reid, Grand River, 400 m shingles, 51 cords wood.
Schr Union, Ulrich, Holland, 50 cds wood.
Schr Mosher, Sherman, Oconto, 120 m lumber.
Schr Jane Louisa Davies, Grand Haven, 70 m lumb.
Schr S Bates, Cannon, Muskegon, 110 m lumber, 90 m lath.
Schr Theodore Perry, Trim, Oswego, 1,000 brls salt.
Schr Bonnie Doon, Bartlett, Bay City, 225 m lumb.
Schr Experiment, Dike, South Haven, 30 m lumber, 120 m lath.
Schr Bonsteel, Culver, Muskegon, 5 cds wood.
Schr Gem, Enbrech, Muskegon, 100 m shingles, 750 posts.
Schr R W Harmon, Burke, Buffalo, 100 tons coal.
Schr Emblem, Simmer, Saginaw, 210 m lumber.
Schr Leader, Monroe, Cleveland, 495 tons coal.
Schr D R Martin, Trotter, Buffalo.
Schr Yankee, Pringle, Buffalo.
Scow Kewaxcum, Blodgett, Muskegon, 100 m lumber.
Scow Laurel, Patterson, Kalamazoo 40 m lumber.

CLEARED .... June 20.

Stmr Comet, Pabst, Two Rivers, sundries.
Stmr Baltic, Averill, Buffalo, 35,000 bu oats.
Prop Galena, Steele, Buffalo, 19,000 bu corn, 3,000 brls flour, 1,000 pigs lead.
Prop Neptune, Newman, Buffalo, 10,000 bu corn, 3,100 brls flour, 500 pigs lead.
Prop Oneida, Hinckley, Buffalo, 450 bu wheat, 25,000 bu oats, 100 brls lard and tallow, 300 hides, 50 tons lead.
Prop Queen of the Lakes, Craney, Buffalo, 3,500 bu wheat, 27,000 bu oats, 400 brls flour.
Prop Union, Cooper, Sarnia, 10,000 bu wheat, 525 brls flour, 1,135 brls flour, 87 bales broom corn, 78 brls lard & tallow, 20 brls highwines.
Prop Allegheny, Boyton, Sarnia, 16,000 bu wheat, 340 brls flour.
Prop Antelope, Butlin, Collingwood, 3,094 brls flour, 21 brls lard and tallow.
Bark Norman, Hansen, Buffalo, 15,000 bu corn, 3,000 bu rye.
Bark Chenango, Wolvin, Buffalo, 21,500 bu corn.
Bark Naomi, Hall, Buffalo, 21,800 bu corn.
Bark Jane Bell, McGraw, Buffalo, 23,000 bu corn.
Brig Mary, Meyers, Buffalo, 16,825 bu corn.
Brig Helfenstein, Ferris, Green Bay.
Schr Heligoland, Ackerman, Muskegon.
Schr Albatross, Muir, Menominee.
Schr Whirlwind, Nelson, Centreville.
Schr Spartan, Roberts, Grand Haven.
Schr Albany, Smith, Grand Haven.
Schr Speed, Reed, Grand Haven.
Schr Union, Ulrich, Holland.
Schr Elva, Sinclair, White Lake.
Schr Jane Louisa, Davis, Grand Haven.
Schr S Bates, Cannon, Muskegon.
Schr Experiment, Dike, South Haven.
Schr Bonsteel, Culver, Muskegon.
Schr Gem, Embrecht, Muskegon.
Schr White Cloud, Kirn, Buffalo, 18,700 bu corn.
Schr R H Harmon, Burke, Buffalo, 16,800 bu corn.
Schr D R Martin, Trotter, Buffalo, 21,500 bu corn.
Scow Kewaxcum, Blodgett, Muskegon.
Scow Laurel, Patterson, Pier Cove.

MARINE NEWS.

VESSELS PASSING DETROIT.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

DETROIT, June 20, 1862.

UP—Prop. Comet, Acme; bark Parana, Sam Ward, S. P. Pomeroy; brig Iroquois; schrs. Miami, Volunteer, Contest, Wm. Raynor, Rainbow, Alvin, Clark, San Jacinto, Conely, Golden Harvest, M. Fillmore.

DOWN—Prop. S. D. Caldwell, Iowa, Chicago; schr. F. Crawford, Fremont, Queen of the Lakes, Hamlet.

Weather pleasant; wind southwest.

MOVEMENTS OF CHICAGO VESSELS.

ARRIVED AT BUFFALO FROM CHICAGO, June 19.—Props. Badger State, Acme; barks Ravenna, John Sweeny, Col. Ellsworth; brigs Mechanic, Montezuma, Sultan, Canopus, Isabella, Pilgrim, Castilia; schrs. Sanborn, Col. Cook, Arrow, Geo. Goble, H. A. Richmond, Wm. Raynor, G. W. Holt, Comet, A. G. Morey, J. H. Drake, Col. A. B. Williams, T. Y. Avery, M. M. Scott, Wyandotte, Dauntless, B. Parsons, Mount Vernon, Hyphen, Marshfield, Poland, Success, Live Oak, Jura, Gen. Winfield Scott, Cairo, Rebecca.

CLEARED FROM BUFFALO FOR CHICAGO, June 19.—Props. Acme, Mendota; bark Col. Ellsworth; brigs Montezuma, Pilgrim, Sultan, Castilia, Canopus; schrs. G. W. Holt, Comet, Col. A. B. Williams, T. Y. Avery, Geo. Goble, Clarabel, Wings of the Wind, Plow Boy, Jura, San Jacinto, C. C. Griswold, Poland, H. Drake, Success, Mount Vernon, Seibold.

VESSELS PASSING THROUGH THE WELLAND CANAL.—We are indebted to Capt. E. P. Dorr for the following list of vessels passing through the Welland Canal:

Vessels bound West.	*Where from.*	*Where to.*
On the 16th June—		
Prop West	Montreal	Chicago.
Vessels bound East.	*Where from.*	*Where to.*
On the 17th June—		
Prop Empire	Chicago	Ogdensburgh.
Bark Canada	Milwaukee	Kingston.
Brig Frontier City	Milwaukee	Oswego.
Brig Marianna	Chicago	Prescott.
Schr Merrimac	Chicago	Oswego.
Schr Oneida Chief	Milwaukee	Kingston.
Schr Star of the North	Chicago	Oswego.
Schr S. H. Lathrop	Chicago	Oswego.
Schr Montealgle	Chicago	Kingston.
Schr L. J. Latham	Milwaukee	Oswego.
Schr Com. Foote	Milwaukee	Oswego.
Schr Ontario	Milwaukee	Kingston.
Schr Star of Hope	Chicago	Kingston.
Scor L. B. Crocker	Chicago	Oswego.
On the 18th June.		
Tug Morgan	Chicago	Oswego.
Bark Alexander	Chicago	Kingston.
Brig E. W. Cross	Chicago	Oswego.
Schr Darien	Chicago	Oswego.
Schr Marquette	Milwaukee	Kingston.
Schr Alpha	Chicago	Kingston.
Schr Granada	Chicago	Oswego.
Schr Eclipse	Chicago	Kingston.
Schr W. B. DeWitt	Milwaukee	Oswego.
Schr G. Worthington	Milwaukee	Kingston.
Schr W. J. Preston	Chicago	Oswego.
Schr Empire State	Milwaukee	Oswego.
Discharging at the Elevator—		
Bark Danube	Chicago	Chicago.
Schr David Tod	Chicago	Green Bay.
Schr B. F. Davy	Chicago	Chicago.

WRECK AND LOSS OF LIFE.—The small schooner Souvenir, Capt. Abrahamson, of this port, was capsized in a squall about three miles North of Amsterdam, between here and Sheboygan, about half past six o'clock on the evening of the 17th, and all on board but the captain drowned. The schooner Liberty was close by, but owing to the severity of the gale, could render no assistance. The names of the men who were drowned Seon Lorenson, Johannes Andreson and Ole Oleson all Norwegians and single men. Capt. Abrahamson was picked up by the propeller Chicago, the captain of which, seeing the Souvenir go down, immediately headed his boat towards the scene of the disaster. Of the men on board the Souvenir the captain alone could swim. The schooner was bound from this port to Sheboygan for a load of wood.—*Milwaukee Sentinel.*

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL.

ARRIVED .... June 19.

Harrington, Marseilles, 5,000 bu corn.
Sebastopol, La Salle, 4,540 bu wheat.
Norton, La Salle, 152 tons coal.
Sultan, Ottawa, 5,300 bu corn.
Erwin, La Salle, 5,700 bu corn.
Reloit, Ottawa, 4,700 bu corn.
Troubadour, Lockport, 6,000 bu oats.
Planet, La Salle, 1,367 brls flour, 24,000 lbs hops.
Illa, Joliet, 5,000 bu corn, 1,000 meal brls.
Ottawa, La Salle, 5,300 bu corn.
Caroline, La Salle, 5,359 bu corn.
Nile, La Salle, 4,956 bu corn.

CLEARED .... June 19.

Robert Holmes, Utica, 8,318 ft lumber.
T. D. Harmon, La Salle, 132,376 ft lumber, 29,800 lath.
Jefferson, La Salle, 89,473 ft lumber.
J. P. Chapin, La Salle, 25,544 ft lumber, 1,500 ft siding, 9 m shingles, 10 m lath, 51,000 lbs grind stones, 10,790 lbs bacon, 200 lbs fish 3 brls salt.
New York, La Salle, 90 m lumber, 50 m lath.
J. H. Dickey, La Salle, 89,268 ft lumber, 50 m shingles.
Morris, Ottawa, 7 m lumber, 13 m shingles.
Ohio, La Salle, 50 m lumber, 10 m lath, 2,040 lbs furniture.
America, La Salle, 98,265 ft lumber, 25,548 ft siding, 18 m shingles, 6 m lath, 575 lbs carpenter work.
Parson Brownlow, La Salle, 8 m lumber, 2,679 lbs sugar.
Key City, La Salle, 67,646 ft lumber, 17 m lath, 24 m shingles.

MARRIED.

In this city, on the 19th inst., by Rev. J. Hartman, Mr. JOHN DOUGLAS and Miss SARAH REED, both of this city.

In Evanston, on the 18th inst., at the residence of her father, A. T. Sherman, by the Rev. Hooper Crews, Mr. JAMES W. HANEY, of Bushnell, Ill., and JANE ELIZABETH SHERMAN, of the former place.

In this city, on the morning of the 19th inst., by the Rev. Henry G. Whitehouse, Mr. ALBERT S. NICHOLSON, of Delavan, Wis., and Miss MARY E. WARNER, of this city.

In Lake County, Ind., June 17th, by Rev. J. N. Buchanan, at the residence of Robert McGill, Esq., SAMUEL W. KENNEY, of Chicago, and Miss MARGARET McGILL, of Lake County.

DIED.

At New Lisbon, Wis., REUBEN TROWBRIDGE, aged 82 years.

Funeral at the residence of his son, Alvin Trowbridge, 71 South Morgan street, at 2 o'clock, Saturday, 21st inst. Friends are invited to attend.

Mill Furnishing.

CHICAGO MILL-FURNISHING DEPOT.
T. W. BAXTER & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
FRENCH BURR MILLSTONES,
OF ALL QUARRIES.
C. W. BROWN'S PATENT PORTABLE
Flouring and Grist Mills,
AND DEALERS IN
DUTCH "ANKER BOLTING CLOTHS,"
Smut Mills and Separators, Separators for Warehouses, Belting of all Kinds, Hoisting Screws and Bail, Bran Dusters, Picks, Proof Staffs, &c., &c.
FAIRBANKS' SCALES,
AND MILL FURNISHING GENERALLY
Plans, Specifications and Estimates furnishing when desired, and the construction of Steam and Water Mills contracted for entire.
Steam Engines, Boilers, &c., &c.
The subscribers having obtained the Agency for the sale of Steam Engines and Boilers from the manufactory of GOULDING, BAGLEY & SEWELL, of Watertown, N. Y., would invite the attention of purchasers to their superior manner of style, workmanship and powers; also, their very low prices. The following is a list of prices of Engine and Boiler, together with Heater, Water and Steam Pipes, Cocks, Valves, Arch Castings and Grates, complete and ready for use, delivered in Chicago:

5 horse power	$500	20 horse power	$1,2[illegible]
8 " "	575	25 " "	1,500
10 " "	725	30 " "	1,675
12 " "	900	35 " "	2,000
15 " "	[illegible]	40 " "	2,2[illegible]

And in like proportion for larger sizes as required.
Every Engine is furnished with
JUDSON'S PATENT GOVERNOR VALVE.
For Flour Mills we confidently recommend them as superior to any other style of Engine, and they will
Save from 25 to 50 per cent. in Fuel
over the usual class of boilers in use in the West. We shall keep an assortment of different sizes at our establishment, where they may be examined and the necessary information obtained regarding them. Competent men will, if desired, be furnished to set up and start engines in any part of the country. We also supply
WATER WHEELS, SHAFTING, GEARING, &c.,
At very low prices.
T. W. BAXTER & CO'S
Mill Furnishing Depot, West Water street, between Randolph and Madison sts., Chicago, Ill.
Post Office address Box 374. oc29-1y

Safes.

$200,000 IN ONE OF
HERRING'S PATENT SAFES,
At the great fire in Pearl and Fulton sts, Jan. 26, 1862.
NEW YORK, Jan. 27, 1862.
MESSRS. HERRING & CO., NO. 251 BROADWAY;
GENTS: The large HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFE you made for me a few years ago, has been put to a severe test in the great fire, corner of Fulton and Pearl streets, on the 26th inst., which entirely destroyed my building, together with many others. The fire commenced about 6 o'clock Sunday morning, and the Safe was taken from the ruins after an exposure of more than thirty hours. Your Safe contained all my books, insurance policies, and other valuable papers, besides gold and silver, bank bills, coupon bonds, &c., amounting to over TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS. Everything in the Safe is in perfect order, except the binding of the books, being steamed. Your Patent Champion Safe gives us great satisfaction, and has guarded safely through the fire every dollar of its contents.
Truly yours,
A. S. FOSTER.
ANOTHER IN THE SAME FIRE—$10,000 SAVED.
GENERAL OFFICE, NEW HAVEN STEAMBOAT CO.
NEW YORK, Jan. 28, 1862.
Messrs. Herring & Co., No. 251 Broadway—Gents: We had one of your Patent Champion Safes in the recent extensive fire, corner of Fulton and Pearl streets on the 26th inst. The Safe was in the third story of the Fulton Bank Building, and fell with the ruins to the cellar. It was taken from the ruins after THIRTY-SIX HOURS exposure, and was RED HOT. It contained our books and papers, a considerable amount in bank notes and about $10,000 in Treasury notes and other securities—all of which we found in good order, and unscathed.
Respectfully Yours,
HENRY L. WRIGHT.
HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.
The most reliable security from fire now known. HERRING'S CHAMPION BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES, Lined with Herring & Floyd's NEW PATENT "CRYSTALIZED IRON"—the only metal which cannot be drilled—[illegible] HERRING & CO., 251 Broadway, N. Y.

FENCE WIRE.
AMERICAN
NOS. 8 & 9,
Warranted tough, of first quality, in good lengths, and in good order, for sale in large or small lots, by
VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & CO.,
Nos. 199 & 201 Randolph St.

MRS JANE ELIZABETH FULLERTON—Call at 284 South Water street, and hear something to your benefit, or address Box E, Chicago P. O.

House Furnishing.

GREAT CARPET HALL
OF
Hollister & Wilkins,
135 & 137 - - LAKE STREET - - 135 & 137
(Up-Stairs.)
The Best Goods at Low Prices.

CARPETINGS,
Have on hand and offer for sale, of their own importation and of the best American manufacture, the largest and most complete assortment in the Northwest of Medallion, Wilton, Velvet, Brussels, Tapestry, Three-Ply, Superfine Ingrain, Extra Fine Ingrain, Cotton and Wool Ingrain, Wool Dutch, Scotch Hemp, Felt Carpets, Rugs, Druggets, Stair Carpets, and Stair Carpetings, all of the greatest variety; comprising the largest, best and most desirable assortment ever before offered in Chicago, and which they offer at the lowest possible prices.

OIL CLOTHS,
Of these we offer a large and unrivalled assortment either as regards quality, style or price; English and American manufacture, in widths of one yard, one-and-a-half yards and two yards wide, at prices from three shillings to six shillings per yard. Also, Heavy Sheet Oil Cloths, twelve feet, eighteen feet and twenty-four feet wide, at prices from four to ten shillings per yard. Also—Table Oil Cloths in patterns and by the yard, and Stair Oil Cloths in great variety.

MATTINGS AND RUGS.
Cocoa Mattings for Offices, Churches, Vestibules, &c., in all widths, from one-half to two yards wide; Canton Straw Matting, both white and checked, of all widths, qualities and prices. Velvet, and Tufted Rugs, Cocoa Jute, Manilla, Brush, Skeleton, Adelaide and Sheep Skin Mats.

CURTAIN GOODS,
French Brocatelle, Satin DeLaines, French Printed Lastings, Reps, Cloth, Damask and Moreens, Embroidered Lace Curtains, in patterns and by the yard, Embroidered Muslin Curtains, Gilt and Rosewood Cornices, in Gold and Rosewood, Pins, Gilt Curtain Bands and Pins, Centre Tassels, Loops, Drapery Cords, Gimp Bands, Curtain Gimps, silk Bordering, Curtain Linens, and all kinds of Trimmings necessary for Curtains. Window Shades in gold border, Dry and Oil Painted Shades, White Buff, Green and Blue Shade Hollands in all widths, together with Bray's Patent Spring Fixtures, Balance Fixtures, Putnam's Chamberlin's and Pendulum Fixtures, Brass and Bronze Roller-Ends, Rack Pulleys and Brackets, Shade Cords and Tassels.

FURNISHING GOODS.
Table Linens in patterns and by the yard, Linen Napkins and Doylies, Marseilles Quilts, Linen and Cotton Sheetings of all widths, Linen and Cotton Pillow-Casings, Towels, Crash, Piano and Table Covers, embroidered, printed and embossed; Furniture Chintz, together with a large assortment of Fringes, Picture Cords and Tassels.

UPHOLSTERY GOODS
Spring Beds, Hair, Cotton, Sea-Grass, Excelsior and Moss Mattresses, Feather Beds, Bolsters and Pillows, Blankets, Quilts, Sheets, Pillow Cases, Lounges, Foot Stools, Billiard Cloths, Enameled Cloths, Curled Hair of various grades, Moss and Excelsior by the bale, Sea-Grass, Springs, Webbing, Bed Lace, Mattress Tufts and Twines for Upholsterers' use.

Prime Live Geese Feathers.

Hollister & Wilkins'
GREAT CARPET HALL,
135 & 137........Lake street, (up-stairs)........135 & 137
[ap21-p513-3m]

Brandies, Gin, Wines, &c.

M. DIVERSY, of the firm of LILL & DIVERSY,
Importer and Jobber of
WINES and LIQUORS.
Rectifier and Distiller of Pure Spirits and Whisky.
Depot for Lill & Diversy's Stock and Pale Cream Ale, Lager Beer, Porter and Malt Vinegar.
Having purchased of JEROME MYERS the entire stock of Imported WINES and LIQUORS of the late firm of
J. E. S. FULLER & CO.
It is offered to cash and prompt paying customers, at the lowest rates. This stock is large and well selected, and consists of some very choice old Liquors, and in addition to my former stock, comprises one of the largest and best assortments in the West. The agency of the late firm of J. E. S. Fuller & Co., for celebrated Champagne Wines and Bitters, has been transferred to me, making me Sole Agent in Chicago for G. H. Mumm & Co's CELEBRATED CHAMPAGNE WINES. Also, Agent for
DR. J. HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS,
and DRAKE'S CATAWBA BITTERS.
Fine Old Rye, Bourbon and Monongahela Whisky constantly on hand. Persons wishing to purchase GOOD LIQUORS, at a Low Price, are requested to call and examine the stock.
No. 39 South Water Street,
Between Wabash and Michigan avenues, Chicago, Ill.
☞ Post Office Box 3358.
Having sold the entire stock of Wines and Liquors lately owned by J. E. S. Fuller & Co. to M. DIVERSY, I most cheerfully recommend him to all the patrons of the late firm. [my24-r813-1m] JEROME MYERS.

Dry Goods.

LARGE STOCK OF GOODS from SHERIFF SALES just received at BOYLE'S Cheap Store, which will be sold at a great sacrifice. We are now offering the greatest bargains ever offered in the City. Look at the prices:

	Cents.	Worth	Cents.
Shaker Bonnets	[illegible]		[illegible]
Hoop Skirts, 20 springs	[illegible]		[illegible]
Ladies Hose	[illegible]		[illegible]
Ladies Fine Hose	[illegible]		[illegible]
Turbans, new style	[illegible]		[illegible]
Straw Bonnets	[illegible]		[illegible]
Silk Parasols	[illegible]		[illegible]
Spring Bonnet Ribbons	[illegible]		[illegible]
Bonnet Veils	[illegible]		[illegible]
Skirt Braid, wide	[illegible]		[illegible]
Back Combs	[illegible]		[illegible]
Jaconet Sets	[illegible]		[illegible]
Congress Heel Gaiters	[illegible]		[illegible]
Gents' Congress Heel Gaiters	[illegible]		[illegible]
Misses Heel Gaiters	[illegible]		[illegible]
Misses Heel Slippers	[illegible]		[illegible]
Ladies Heel Slippers	[illegible]		[illegible]
Ladies Embro'd slippers	[illegible]		[illegible]

Splendid lot Spring Cloaks, $1 to $5; fine lots of Flowers, Embroideries, and numerous other bargains, which are selling at half price at Boyle's Cheap Store, No. 156 South Clark street above Monroe.

North Side Shoe Store.

A NEW AND FIRST CLASS
BOOT AND SHOE STORE
ON THE NORTH SIDE.
WISWALL & DAY
Have just opened at No. 26 North Clark street, a new and complete stock of Boots and Shoes, and would respectfully invite the attention of the public to an examination of their stock. The citizens of the
NORTH SIDE
Particularly, will find it to their interest to favor us with their patronage, as we shall endeavor to keep our assortment constantly filled with fresh and desirable goods. WISWALL & DAY,
je6-r947-1m 26 North Clark street.

Removals.

REMOVAL.—We have taken the Store
No. 187 South Water Street,
And moved our office into it.
je3-r842-1m UNDERWOOD & CO.

REMOVAL.—RUBBER GOODS,
RUBBER CAMP BLANKETS,
Capes, Ponchos, and Havelocks,
RUBBER COATS AND LEGGINS,
Rubber and Leather
BELTING.
HOSE, PACKING, &c.
JOHN B. IDESON, & CO.,
ap28-p823-3m 111 Randolph street.

Vermin Exterminators.

To Destroy—Rats, Roaches, &c.
To Destroy—Mice, Moles and Ants.
To Destroy—Bed Bugs.
To Destroy—Moths in Furs, Clothes, &c.
To Destroy—Mosquitoes and Fleas.
To Destroy—Insects on Plants and Fowls.
To Destroy—Insects on Animals, &c.
To Destroy—Every form and species of Vermin.
The "ONLY INFALLIBLE REMEDIES KNOWN."
"Free from Poisons."
"Not dangerous to the Human Family."
"Rats do not die on premises."
"They come out of their holes to die."
☞ *Sold Everywhere*—by
All WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS in the large cities, and by DRUGGISTS, GROCERS, STOREKEEPERS and RETAILERS generally, in all Country Towns and Villages in the UNITED STATES.
FULLER & FINCH,
Principal Wholesale Agent, Chicago, Ill.
☞ COUNTRY DEALERS can order as above. Or address direct—(or for Prices, Terms, &c.) to
HENRY R. COSTAR,
PRINCIPAL DEPOT—No. 482 Broadway, New York.
my8-r73-3m

Lost.

LOST—FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.—From the corner of Chicago avenue and West Carpenter street, THREE COWS—one is a red cow, with dark stripes; another is red with white spots on the leg and head, one horn broken off, and a piece of rope on her horns; the third is a spotted black and red, with white face, is large, with long horns turning back. Whoever will return said cows to the above place, shall receive $5 reward.
FRED ROHE.

GREAT CLOSING OUT SALE
—OF—
PAPER HANGINGS,
At F. E. RIGBY'S, 89 Randolph street.
[je3-r641-1m]

SEASONED TIGHT STAVES,
In any quantity, constantly on hand.
Country Orders Solicited
HURLBUT BROS., 56 Randolph st.
Post-office Box 3643

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.
In drawing of June 9th, 1862,—No. 1937 drew $100,000; No. 20596 drew $50,000; No. 10989 drew $25,000; No. 12789 drew $10,000; No. 26621 drew $5,000—being the five capital prizes. Prizes cashed and information given by TAYLOR & Co., Bankers, 16 Wall st., N. Y.

IMPORTANT REVELATIONS.
Every man, woman and child in the United States should read my work—"Secrets of Great Value to Every One." Ladies, business men, clerks, all want it. Sent free on receipt of thirty cents in stamps or silver. Address JAS. RIVINGTON, Post Office Box 5071, Chicago, Illinois.

USE POWELL'S POLISH
For Sewing Machines.
101 DEARBORN STREET.

Wants.

WANTED—Employment for myself, horse and wagon, in some Grocery, Dry Goods Store, or in any business where proper industry will be appreciated. Please address P. O. Box 432.

WANTED—A Situation by a man of business ability and experience, to travel for a first class house. Can command from $2,000 to $3,000, profitably. Address "Trader," Tribune office.

WANTED—The Advertiser, who has a business experience of fifteen years, and $1,000 to $2,000 in cash, would like to form a copartnership with a good man with a like amount of capital, to engage in a general merchandise and produce business in one of the best interior towns in the State, located directly in communication with Chicago, and a population of about 2,500, and where competition will be light. The best of reference given and received. Address "A. R. C." stating where interview may be had, Box 3323.

WANTED—A Situation, by an active, intelligent young man, as clerk, salesman or assistant book-keeper in a wholesale or commission house, or any other respectable business. Has had five years experience in Eastern cities as book-keeper and clerk. Good reference given. Address "G. H. F.," Post-office Box 1308.

WANTED—A young Girl to assist in taking care of children. Apply, with reference, at 231 West Adams street.

WANTED—The advertiser would like to learn of some smart town in the West where a good local paper is needed. He would prefer to purchase an unoccupied office, if such an one can be obtained on reasonable terms. The advertiser can give good reference. Address JAMES A. ROOF, Box 8, Three Rivers, St. Joseph, Mich.

WANTED—A situation of some kind in a respectable business by a young man who, for the last four years has had charge of a Stone and Marble Yard, at the East, and has the ability and inclination to make himself generally useful. Is a good Book-keeper and Salesman. No objection to going in the country. Address "S." Post Office Box 4144, Chicago.

WANTED—A Housekeeper. A good home and good salary is offered to a proper person, to take charge of a cottage, and do the work for one person. Address P. O. Drawer 6109.

WANTED—Agents (Local and Traveling) to sell articles wanted in every family. Selling rapidly. Agents are making $5 to $8 per day. Inclose stamp for Circulars to Post Office Box 4401, or call at 101 Dearborn street, Room No. 3. CHAS. POWELL & CO.

WANTED—A first class Carriage Painter and a Blacksmith. Also, Family Carriages, Top and Open Buggies for sale. Inquire of J. H. KLINE, No. 50 North Jefferson street.

WANTED—1,000 Horses—The undersigned is prepared to pay the highest price in cash for one thousand cavalry horses, at No. 181 State street, where he will be found during the day. ALVIN JAMES.

WANTED—100 Agents, Local and Traveling, throughout the WEST, to sell our twelve new articles of REAL MERIT, (warranted no "Humbugs,") paying 100 per cent. profit and selling rapidly. For circulars enclose stamp. J. W. RICE & CO. Agents, Inventors, and Manufacturers' Depot, 9 Custom House Place, Chicago.

WANTED—At 169 Dearborn St., opposite the new Post Office, Situations for Domestic Help. No girl sent from the office unless able to furnish satisfactory reference from former employer. Parties can obtain same by applying as above, or addressing Mrs. A. L. BALKAM, Post Office Box 2285.

WANTED—Agents to canvass for Headley's Life of Washington, Sacred Biography and History, Christian Home, and other publications, both in the English and German language, in the sale of which agents are meeting with unparalleled success exclusive agencies given for towns and counties. For full information call on or address O. F. GIBBS, 134 South Clark street, Chicago. Post Office Box 309.

WANTED—Agents, male and female—old, middle-aged and young—in cities, towns and villages, to make from $10 to $15 per day, by selling DUNN'S PATRIOTIC COMBINATION PRIZE PACKAGE. The greatest novelty of the day, just issued and in wonderful demand. They can't be equalled. Send for a Circular to C. M. DUNN & CO., 134 Clark street, Chicago.

WANTED—AGENTS.
You Can Make 150 per Cent.
By selling Dunn's Prize Stationery and Receipt Package. The success of the season. Send for circular, C. M. DUNN & CO., 134 Clark street, Chicago.

WANTED—Employment for American, English, Irish, Scotch, German and colored servants, with good city references, at the Philadelphia Intelligence Office, No. 120 South Clark street, between Monroe and Madison streets. Country orders punctually attended to. Post Office box 3404. MRS. D. PRATT in attendance.

WANTED—Agents and Canvassers in every County in the Northwest. Every man seeking employment can learn full particulars for prosecuting a pleasant and profitable business, by enclosing a three cent stamp to F. A. THOMAS, Post Office Box 4283, Chicago, Illinois.

WANTED! WANTED!!—At MRS. BATES' AGENCY OFFICE, 171 Washington street, near Lasalle, Situations for GOOD RELIABLE HELP. Mrs. Bates procures help from every part of the country. She invites ladies of Chicago, to be able to provide them with suitable Servants. Orders from the country punctually attended to. P. O. Box 2966.

WANTED—AGENTS—Male or Female—Agents wanted in every town of the United States to sell J. Kohler's new improved method for Cutting Ladies' Dresses, Boys Clothing, Shirts, &c. Secured by copyright. Agents making from $3 to $5 per day. For particulars inquire at J. KOHLER'S Office, No. 6 Metropolitan Block, or address P. O. Box 3052, enclosing three cent postage stamp, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED.—Agents in every town in the loyal States of the West, to circulate our new Illustrated Religious and Historical Works, which have the highest testimonials to their character, and are adapted to the wants of the people. Sold only by subscription. Extra inducements offered to active men. For particulars call on or address (with stamp) E. B. & R. C. TREAT, 101 Washington street, Chicago. Box 4757.

WANTED, 1000 AGENTS.
"THE MAP,"
JUST PUBLISHED,
THE HISTORICAL WAR MAP,
Showing at a glance the location of every
Battle Field Stamped in Colors,
Every Port and Fortification Distinctly marked.
In every respect the Great Map for the time.
In the margin is given a concise and accurate description of every Battle, Regiments engaged, Generals which successful, &c., &c.
☞ Retail price, 25 cents. Sample by mail, post paid, on receipt of retail price.
Agents Wanted.
LARGE PROFITS, QUICK SALES.
Address R. R. LANDON, Agent, Post Office Box 4422, No. 88 Lake street, opposite Tremont House.

For Sale.

FOR SALE—The good will and fixtures of a Meat and Vegetable market in one of the best locations on South Clark street, as the advertiser is about to leave for England. Address "WILLIAM," Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A New and fashionable Top Buggy, from the most celebrated Eastern manufactory. Address "B." P. O. Box 3560.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—
From 100 to 2000 Acres
Of the best quality of Illinois and Iowa land, to exchange for any kind of personal property. Perfect title and low figures. Address "Trader" Tribune office.

FOR SALE—The Union Lunch Saloon, Basement of No. 8 South Clark street, for sale cheap. M. BODEN.

FOR SALE—A Farm situated in the town of Ela, Lake County, twenty-seven miles from Chicago, on the line of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway, containing about three hundred and twenty acres of land, under a good state of cultivation. A part of the purchase money can remain on long time. Inquire of GEO. W. NEWCOMB, No. 80 Dearborn street, Chicago.

FOR SALE.—We have for sale
180 Acres of Land near the City Limits,
Having three-fourths of a mile Canal front and on Joliet and Chicago Railroad. Apply to EKES & SLOCUM, Real Estate Agents, 88 Dearborn street.

FOR SALE—A variety of seven Octave PIANOS, at 116 South Dearborn street, on the second floor, for sale cheap for cash, or approved paper or on monthly payments. Old Pianos taken in exchange. Repairing and Tuning promptly attended to. Practice on Pianos two dollars per month. Rosewood Veneers for sale by J. PRESTON.

FOR SALE—The Farm formerly known as belonging to Col. Philo White, lately to S. B. Appleton, in the town of Mt. Pleasant, two miles west of the City limits, is now offered at a bargain. Said farm consists of 130 acres of prairie and 40 acres of timber. The improvements are a large and well-finished house, large barn and all necessary out-buildings, with an orchard of a thousand fruit trees, many of them bearing; good wells and cistern, and also a tenant house. One hundred bushels of wheat and one hundred and seventy bushels of oats are already sown. This farm will be sold on the most accommodating terms. Apply to JAMES WALKER, RACINE, Wis., May 28th, 1862.

PORTABLE ENGINES.—Two new Portable Engines, six and seven horse power
For Sale Cheap for Cash.
By GEO. DUNBAR & CO., Machinery Warehouse, 19 and 21 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE—House and Lot
No. 90 Hinsdale Street.
100 feet on Washington, corner of Margaret street. Apply to J. L. LEE, 22 Clark street.

FOR SALE.—THE MERCHANT and Grist Mill, known as the
"COMO MILL,"
Situated on Rock River, in Whiteside County, Illinois, near the Chicago and Fulton Railroad, is offered for sale. The Mill is in good order; is driven by Water Power, from a steady stream; has four pairs of Burrs, Merchant and Custom Bolts, and all the necessary cleaning apparatus. For further particulars apply to [illegible], Chicago, or the subscriber on the premises. K. LEHMAN SMITH.
Como, May 1st, 1862.

RACINE, WISCONSIN.—A very desirable two-story Residence, with two lots, 100 by 116 feet, in the beautiful city of Racine, on the main street and over-looking the Lake. There is a good barn and carriage house, woodshed, &c., and all kinds of bearing fruit trees. This property will be sold low for cash, or exchanged for Chicago property. Inquire of T. S. HARRIS, 128 Randolph street, or address Box 2238 P. O., Chicago.

RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—One of the most attractive residences in the vicinity of Chicago, substantially built of [illegible] is offered for sale at a great bargain. [illegible]

Amusements.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.
Madison street, between State and Dearborn. Doors open at 7¼ o'clock [illegible]
BOOTH'S FAREWELL BENEFIT.
Eighteenth and last night of the engagement of the talented Tragedian,
J. WILKES BOOTH,
Who, by general request of many of his admirers, will appear as CLAUDE MELNOTTE.
SATURDAY EVENING, June 21st, [illegible] Bulwer's much admired play of
THE LADY OF LYONS;
OR, LOVE AND PRIDE.
Claude Melnotte [illegible]
Pauline [illegible]
GRAND DANCE by MISS JENNIE [illegible]
To conclude with the admirable Farce of
A REGULAR FIX.
MISS DORA SHAW, the beautiful actress, is engaged for one week only, and will appear on Monday evening as CAMILLE.

WILLIAM TELL [illegible]
Clement's Garden, Cottage [illegible]
BY L. PELTIER AND FREDERIC [illegible]
On Sunday, June 22d,
Great Concert and Ball by Union [illegible]
Amusements of all kinds and refreshments. In the evening Fire-works and a Balloon. Cars leave every ten minutes, corner of [illegible] Randolph streets.

DAN RICE'S
GREAT SHOW
Will exhibit at corner of
Michigan avenue and Randolph [illegible]
WEDNESDAY,
THURSDAY, FRIDAY & SATURDAY,
June 25th, 26th, 27th and 28th.
DAN RICE HIMSELF
Will personally appear at every performance, Day and Night.
Admission to Box, 25 cents; Reserved [illegible] Children to Reserved Seats [illegible]
SEATS FOR EVERYBODY

VAAS & DEAN'S
Light Guard Band.
Office 47 South Clark street, between [illegible] Lake streets, Chicago, Ill.
MUSIC FURNISHED FOR PARADES, BALLS, [illegible]
☞ Post Office Box 2082.
A. J. VAAS, Leader. S. T. DEAN [illegible]

Auction Sales.

BY GILBERT & SAMPSON,
GENERAL AUCTIONEERS, [illegible]
SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
Silver Plated Ware, [illegible]
Table Cutlery, Engravings,
AND ROSEWOOD PIANO FORTE
AT AUCTION.
On TUESDAY, June 24th, at 9½ o'clock, we will sell at our Salesrooms, No. 38 Lake street, [illegible] assortment of
Parlor, Dining,
And Chamber Furniture,
Gilt Curtains, Lace Curtains, Carpets, [illegible] Gilt and Mahogany Frame Mirrors, [illegible] frames, Crockery, Glassware, Kitchen [illegible] etc. Also, one superior Rosewood [illegible] frame, four round corner, 7 octave Piano [illegible] order. Also, an invoice of Silver [illegible] Table Cutlery.
GILBERT & SAMPSON, [illegible]

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT [illegible]
CHICAGO.—Of the June Term, A. [illegible] Chancery.—Richard T. Blackburn vs. [illegible] Blackburn and John F. Blackburn.
RECEIVER'S SALE
OF REAL ESTATE
AT
The North Door of the Court House.
We will sell on
Wednesday, June 25th, at 10 O'clock [illegible]
At the North Door of the Court House, [illegible] Court, the following Real Estate [illegible] terest of the firm of Blackburn [illegible] divided half of Lot No. 14, in Block [illegible] School Section Addition to Chicago, [illegible] interest of said firm in Lots No. 9 [illegible] 1, west of Blue Island avenue, in [illegible] Subdivision of the south-east quarter [illegible] 30, N. R. 14, east of the principal meridian [illegible] Also, the fee simple of, in and to Lot [illegible] Block 3 in Rosehill Addition to Iowa [illegible] of Iowa. Also, the interest of said firm of Blackburn [illegible] in Lots 7, 8, 10 and 11, in Block 11, [illegible] Addition to the city of Chicago, Illinois [illegible] Also, the fee simple of, in and to Lot [illegible] and 47, in the South Scandinavian [illegible] Also, the interest in the Lease of the [illegible] on Lot number 1, in Block 1, Fort [illegible] tion to Chicago, being No. 46 Lake [illegible] We will sell at 9½ o'clock, at store of [illegible] the balance of the stock of said Blackburn [illegible] consisting of Shoe Nails, Tacks, Stoves, [illegible] signs, &c. GILBERT & SAMPSON, [illegible]
JOSEPH SAMPSON, Receiver.

BY RANKIN & LIEBERT,
Auctioneers, successors to John [illegible]
TRADE SALE OF
200 Boxes Flint Glassware, [illegible]
Crockery,
300 Doz. Table Knives and Forks, [illegible]
AT AUCTION.
On FRIDAY MORNING, June 27, at [illegible] o'clock, we will sell at our Auction Rooms, [illegible] street, without reserve, in lots to suit [illegible] crates best quality White Granite Ware [illegible] assortment. 20 crates C. C. and Blue Edge [illegible] assortment. Glassware, Cutlery [illegible] Ware—a good assortment. [illegible] —well assorted. 200 doz. Table Knives and [illegible] invoice of Britannia, German Silver and [illegible] For particulars see bills. Merchants [illegible] can have their goods packed at a [illegible]
RANKIN & LIEBERT, [illegible]

BY S. NICKERSON,
Nos. 222 & 224 Lake street, cor. Franklin.
REGULAR SALES OF [illegible]
WEDNESDAY AND FRIDAY OF EACH [illegible]
THROUGHOUT THE SEASON.
[illegible] Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinets, Clothing, [illegible] Furnishing Goods, Boots and Shoes, [illegible] Yankee Notions and Jewelry, [illegible] country and city retail trade. Liberal cash advances made when [illegible] Consignments respectfully solicited.
S. NICKERSON, Chicago, Aug. 29d, 1861.

AUCTION SALE OF [illegible]
GOODS AND CLOTHING—By S. N[illegible] 224 Lake street, corner Franklin, [illegible] 23; Wednesday, June 25; Friday, June [illegible] a. m., will be sold: Clothing, Cloths, [illegible] Satinets and a general stock of Dry [illegible] Notions, Furnishing Goods and Jewelry [illegible] Private Sale, Oil Cloth and Carpeting [illegible]
S. NICKERSON, [illegible]

BOOTS, SHOES AND STRAW HATS AT AUCTION—By S. N[illegible] Lake street, corner Franklin, on Tuesday [illegible] 9½ o'clock a. m., will be sold: 100 cases [illegible] and youths Boots; 35 cases women's and [illegible] Boots and Shoes; 20 cases Leghorn, Straw [illegible] Leaf Hats; 10 cases Shaker Bonnets and [illegible]
S. NICKERSON, [illegible]

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,
GENERAL AUCTIONEERS, [illegible]
Offices, No. 44—Salesrooms, Nos. 46, 48 & 50 [illegible] opposite Tremont House, Chicago. [illegible]

To Rent.

FOR RENT—A neat house and barn, 233 Superior street near [illegible] house contains ten rooms, with gas and water [illegible] to F. T. SHERLOCK, 118 South Dearborn [illegible]

TO RENT—Cottage to [illegible] Furniture for sale—The Cottage [illegible] Buren street to rent till May first, [illegible] (nearly all new, for sale at a bargain [illegible] soon. Apply to J. W. TUTTLE, 2004 [illegible]

TO RENT—To rent cheap [illegible] good tenant the first-class three-story [illegible] ment, Brick House, No. 247 Illinois street [illegible] modern improvements—speaking tubes, [illegible] rooms, water closet, hot and cold water [illegible] given immediately. Inquire of G. H. [illegible] Office.

TO RENT AND FOR SALE—
PIANOS AND MELODEONS.
Allowance made for hire if purchased [illegible] instruments repaired. Tuning promptly [illegible] I do not rent to go into the country.
WM. H. PROSSER, [illegible]

TO RENT—New and second-hand
PIANOS.
A large assortment of Pianos and [illegible] wholesale and retail. Orders from [illegible] attended to.

Boarding.

BOARDING.—A large [illegible] furnished room, supplied with [illegible] water, on Michigan Avenue suitable for a [illegible] and his wife or two single gentlemen [illegible] board. Address "O." Box 6443, Chicago [illegible]

BOARDING—A front [illegible] bedroom, suitable for a gentleman [illegible] two single gentlemen. Also, room for [illegible] rers at 75 Monroe street.

BOARDING.—Board, with [illegible] east front rooms, suitable for [illegible] gentlemen, may be obtained at 281 and [illegible] street, only a few moments walk from [illegible] or Court House. Day boarders can also [illegible] dated. Terms moderate.

BOARDING.—A very [illegible] suit of front rooms (furnished) [illegible] tleman and his wife. Also, rooms for [illegible] men, at 71 Wabash avenue, second house [illegible] dolph street.

General Notices.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.—The undersigned will pay One Hundred dollars reward for information which will lead to the conviction of the party or parties who [illegible] halter of my horse on the night of [illegible] 1862. Any information that will lead [illegible] will be paid liberally for, and be [illegible] dential.

CITY BONDS.—We [illegible] the highest market price for
CHICAGO CITY AND ILLINOIS [illegible]
C. C. PARKS & CO., [illegible] No. 36 Lake street [illegible]

GREAT CLOSING OUT SALE
—OF—
PAPER HANGINGS,
At F. E. RIGBY'S, 89 Randolph street.

MRS. ANDERSON, [illegible] celebrated Clairvoyant, [illegible] will remain in this city one [illegible] South Clark street, [illegible] Reveals the home of [illegible] regard to the [illegible] Charge for Ladies, Fifty Cents [illegible] DOLLAR for Gentlemen.

The Tribune.

SUNDAY, JUNE 22, 1862.

THE GUNBOAT MOUND CITY.

The fatal mistake of trusting to mere wooden war steamers, is made fearfully apparent by the explosion of the gunboat Mound City, the details of which will be found in our dispatches. A single well directed shot, where the boilers [illegible] machinery are all exposed, may [illegible] to them a thousand fold more damage than to the rebels. Our [illegible] fellow citizens deeply sympathise with [illegible] his estimable Major John H. Kinzie [illegible] son, and also with lady, in the loss of [illegible] Scoville, both of whom the friends of [illegible] terrible disaster, were lost.

THE RACE OF DEMAGOGUES.

The mortuary effects of the election, last Tuesday, upon the whole tribe of demagogues, with Long John at the head and little Fuller at the tail, must be fearful in the extreme. As to poor Elliott consent to be

"A tool
That knaves do work with, called a fool,"

We pass his case over to the matrons of the "Home for the Friendless." The political graves Knights of the Golden Circle and their fellow conspirators against the rights and the liberties of our people, are scattered all over the State from Cairo to Chicago. "But their country knows no woe." For a long time at least only the impudence of the Father of Lies can induce the few survivors to attempt the role they have heretofore played. The State will be all the better for the quiet life it is to be hoped they will be wise enough to pursue.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The Senate passed the Pacific Railroad bill on Friday with some essential modifications. From our dispatches we judge that the Pawnee swindle referred to at considerable length by our Washington correspondent, last week, has been stricken out. At this every real friend of the measure should rejoice. The starting point in the Territory of Nebraska, at or near the hundredth meridian west of Greenwich, is undoubtedly intended to be located by the bill at Fort Kearney. This will best accommodate the whole country, being precisely in the track pointed out by nature in the valley which the late Senator Benton said the buffalo had selected as the route for the great thoroughfare of the continent. In this matter the Senate have done wisely and well, and now let the petitions once more be poured into the House to pass the bill at once. Let our representatives be reminded of what is really true, that the country are unanimous for the measure. The opponents are not worth the counting. Last week will ever be distinguished for the passage of the Arnold-Lovejoy bill, making freedom national and slavery sectional, thus bringing the nation back to the time honored principles of Washington, Jefferson, and the other fathers of the Republic. That is glory enough for one week. Let iron bands stretching from the Missouri to the Pacific be the enduring memorial that shall mark this week's labors. Let every constituent write to his representative urging the immediate passage of the bill. When that is through there are a few more great national measures to complete and this Congress will achieve an immortality that will become only the more glorious as time rolls onward.

"A VICTORY OF GIGANTIC PROPORTIONS."

As the back townships continue to come in, the majority for the old constitution increases. We think it will reach 15,000 in the State, and the vote of the soldiers will carry it up to 40,000. Truly it is "a victory of gigantic proportions."

☞ Wentworth and Richardson double-teamed to pull the secession constitution to the State House. John rode the "stump-tail" mare, and Dick the "nigger-hobby;" but the thing stuck in the mud axle-deep, and has been abandoned by the drivers. The hobby-horses were so strained and used up in the effects to haul the load, that it is believed they never can be doctored to be fit for service again.

THE ELECTION.

Returns from 86 Counties.

The following are the majorities for and against the new constitution in 86 counties, compared with the majorities for and against Lincoln in the same counties in 1860:

Counties.	Constitution. For.	Constitution. Ag'st.	Presidential. Lincoln.	Presidential. Douglas.
Adams	450	....	....	454
Alexander	260	....	....	574
Bo[illegible]	....	414	8	....
[illegible]	....	1200	1449	....
[illegible]	495	....	....	474
[illegible]n	....	1700	2107	....
[illegible]oll	....	1290	1169	....
[illegible]	400	....	....	255
[illegible]paign	....	625	573	....
[illegible]stian	230	....	....	446
[illegible]n	300	....	....	....
[illegible]	....	108	28	....
[illegible]	....	750	4743	....
[illegible]ford	....	133	....	462
[illegible]erland	460	....	....	239
[illegible]lb	....	1833	2084	....
[illegible]itt	....	81	248	....
[illegible]	....	224	180	....
[illegible]ge	....	1030	997	....
[illegible]	110	....	....	196
[illegible]ham	350	....	....	631
[illegible]te	373	....	....	618
[illegible]	....	300	87	....
Franklin	500	....	....	1163
[illegible]	450	....	....	297
[illegible]	1030	....	....	1194
[illegible]	....	800	703	....
[illegible]on	....	....	....	....
[illegible]ck	750	....	....	393
[illegible]son	....	261	342	....
[illegible]	....	1400	1490	....
[illegible]is	....	500	464	....
[illegible]	730	....	....	1241
[illegible]on	995	....	....	1239
[illegible]	460	....	....	341
[illegible]ess	....	500	941	....
[illegible]	....	2615	2554	....
[illegible]ee	....	1600	1174	....
[illegible]	....	1174	1310	....
[illegible]	....	1372	1684	....
[illegible]	....	1288	1439	....
[illegible]le	....	1603	1032	....
[illegible]ce	....	100	....	306
[illegible]	....	1400	1280	....
[illegible]ton	....	643	335	....
[illegible]	....	850	908	....
[illegible]	....	276	....	40
[illegible]pin	260	....	....	499
[illegible]n	297	....	61	....
[illegible]	500	....	....	857
[illegible]	....	209	254	....
[illegible]	140	....	....	25
[illegible]ough	250	....	11	....
[illegible]ry	....	2149	1599	....
[illegible]	....	797	980	....
[illegible]	104	....	....	73
[illegible]	....	668	615	....
[illegible]mery	600	....	....	644
[illegible]	410	....	....	177
[illegible]ie	225	....	....	89
[illegible]	....	1800	1869	....
[illegible]	960	....	....	199
[illegible]	....	107	....	454
[illegible]	....	226	58	....
[illegible]	650	....	....	427
[illegible]	....	167	395	....
[illegible]ph	500	....	....	495
[illegible]land	....	850	610	....
[illegible]on	891	....	....	....
[illegible]	500	....	....	42
[illegible]	494	....	....	289
[illegible]	1000	....	....	1116
[illegible]	....	506	505	....
[illegible]r	....	1442	998	....
[illegible]son	....	708	888	....
[illegible]ll	36	....	180	....
[illegible]	1300	....	....	839
[illegible]ion	....	613	595	....
[illegible]	....	400	536	....
[illegible]ton	....	130	....	772
[illegible]	646	....	....	736
[illegible]de	....	1500	1603	....
[illegible]	....	295	704	....
[illegible]son	823	....	....	1562
[illegible]ago	....	2765	2067	....
[illegible]ford	231	....	....	161
[illegible] count's	19,837	40,966	43,790	20,617

[illegible] majority against the constitution in eighty-six counties is 23,071. Lincoln's majority in the same counties in 1860 was 23,183. [illegible] 1,111. The seventeen counties to come [illegible] gave Douglas 11,236 majority. [illegible] have hardly given 10,000 now. We [illegible] the majority against the constitution [illegible] be less than 12,000.

More Banner Towns.

ROCKFORD, Ill., June 20, 1862.

Chicago Tribune:

[illegible] your issue of to-day, you give Marengo credit of being the banner town in the [illegible] against the swindle. We of the Winnebago say no. Owen, a town in Winnebago county, gives 111 against, and not one [illegible] swindle. The next town west of her, [illegible], recorded one vote for the swindle, and 109 against it. Burritt, the next town [illegible] Harrison, gave three votes for the [illegible], and 167 against it. Cherry Valley [illegible] for it, and 202 against it.

WINNEBAGO.

Fire.

[illegible], June 21.—The passenger depot of [illegible] railroad was destroyed by fire [illegible]. Loss about $10,000, which was insured.